NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

10c

Royal Oak, Michigan December 22, 1941 Subscription Three Dollars Per Year

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Dinner Chat

Let's Pray for a Just Peace

CHRISTMAS, this year of 1941, dawns upon a world at war. It is so universal and total that nothing in history or in the forecasts of prophecy — except, perhaps, the Book of the Apocalypse—has recorded its like.

The Christmas message of the angels — "and on earth, peace to men of good will" — falls most strangely upon the ears of a world attuned to hate. To wage wars efficiently, men must hate.

Down through the ages perverse man has stressed the "peace" message of Christmas to the neglect of "good will" among men.

The message from heaven to earth is plain: there cannot be peace without good will. But stubborn men strive for peace without good will, the consequences of which will be war in the world.

Military might can vanquish a foe, can achieve a victory. Or mighty armies can fight to mutual exhaustion, and achieve a stalemate, whereupon negotiators spar for face-saving in some "peace" conference.

Between wars, there is no peace. There is only non-belligerency, because Christ, the Prince of Peace, is the only peacemaker.

The state of non-belligerency, therefore, is but a hollow mockery of peace.

* * *

The name of God and the Principles of Christ were barred from the "peace" table of Versailles. The result was not a generation of peace but a breathing space of military preparedness in which hatreds multiplied to breed another war.

Indeed, this is not a second world war, but only a resumption in fiercer phase of the first. We simply spent 20 years to generate more cannon fodder.

In our Christmas prayers, directed always for the victory of right—God's right—we will not be content to ask for a renewal of non-belligerency. Rather we will pray that good will, born of justice between men and nations, will descend upon us.

No victory of arms alone will be worth the winning.

Not Anti-Capitalist

WHILE the war threatens to destroy capitalism, we recollect what Father Coughlin said, Nov. 16, 1930.

"The Catholic Church," said he, "stands foursquare behind the capitalist, although it dares condemn the abuses which have grown around him. When his voice is silent and weak, and his hands unclean, we will confront the Communist and Socialist in his defense —and, if necessary, die in defending the Constitution under which he gained his wealth. He need never fear our swinging to the left of radicalism. All we ask and pray of him is to cast down his eyes from the mountain pinnacle of his achievements, upon which shines the sun of prosperity—cast them down into the valley of sorrow and suffering and poverty, where a patient people are praying that we shall not make a mockery of this democracy, nor crucify Jesus Christ and His principles of sane living.

Not Anti-Labor

IN THE same address (Nov. 16, 1930) Father Coughlin stressed the point that he is not anti-labor. He said:

"If the individual has the inalienable right to preserve his life; if individual citizens who are social beings must live under the just laws and regulations of a State which they themselves have formed and which exists for the majority and not for the few, then, in turn, that State's government must provide work for the laborers in order that these citizens may live.

"There is no one who dares assert that any factory or mill or mine may run as it pleases without just supervision by the State officials, whose first care is the lives and the continuance of the lives of its citizens. This is the logical conclusion, if you admit that a government exists of the people, by the people and for the people.

"Now, by no means does this government supervision imply that the State shall own either factory or mill or farm or mine. By no means does this logic lead us from the pathway of reason into the quicksands of Socialism. It does imply, however, that both human rights and State rights, which latter, after all, are only an amplification of the former, shall take precedence over industrial rights and commercial rights greedily guarded by the few."

Southern Cross

THE following comment from the *Southern Cross*, official paper of the San Diego, California, diocese is appropriate.

The editor says: "It is the mission of the Church to create peace amongst men. The angel-herald of the birth of the Prince of Peace *only to men of good will.*

"A prime truth allowed to pass unobserved by critics of Christianity and the Church is the absence of good will amongst men.

"If we have not peace in the world it is because it is much easier to go to war than it is to live the manly disciplined life demanded by a reasonable God of reasonable men.

"No amount of preaching, no amount of learned discourses, no accumulation of knowledge and experience can fill the void in the lives of men who have not good will.

"When a doddering civilization was being amused, like Herod by Salome, the insistent voice of the Vicar of Christ, Pius XI, warned of the impending chaos. His words were repeated by bishops, priests, the Catholic press, the radio, but none would listen.

"When the same Pope in his masterful letters pointed out the moral and economic cancers that were clear signs of national dissolution, he was decried as a 'medievalist.'

"The world is blind and must learn the hard way."

No Letter Pages This Week

THE editor thought it prudent to omit the Letter Pages this week because most of the letters received were written before the entrance of the United States into war, and therefore are out-dated.

Solicitors

RECENTLY visitors have been telling us that solicitors are going about seeking funds from Father Coughlin's friends for his return to the air.

If persons are really friends of Father Coughlin, they know, by this time, that such solicitation is unethical and discountenanced.

When Father Coughlin wants funds to return to the air, he will let it be known to the public in ways at his disposal.

Persons desiring to send contributions to Father Coughlin for any purpose know, by this time, the proper way to do it is to send such funds directly to him.

Pete and the Staff Say Merry Christmas

MERRY CHRISMUS, FOLKS!

I gess it's all right t' say it, isn't it, even if th' hole wide werld is upside down 'n at sord's points?

It seems t' me, 'n I'm shure y'll agree, that we jus' gotta keep alive th' good, ol' fashioned custum uv sayin' "Merry Chrismus 'n a Happy New Year" it being, as it is, th' outwerd simbul uv brotherly love 'n peace 'n friendship 'n all th' fine things in life. It would be jus' too awful t' let this simbul go inta th' diskard even once.

So, th' Staff 'n Pal and I all say t' each 'n ev'ry one uv y', a MERRY CHRISMUS. May y' each have in y'r hearts that peece which can't be taken from y' by ennybuddy 's long 's y' love th' Little Babe uv Bethlehem 'n have good will t'wards all His brothers 'n sisters. I've offen herd Pal say that his Boss said that it's on akkount uv not enuf peepul feelin' like that that causes all th' trubbul 'n th' werld 'n as I grow older — I'm now three, y' know, havin' had a birthday a cuppla days ago — I c'n see how right he is.

Well, I won't stay enny longer — I know y' have a lot t' do 'fore th' 25th.

Thanks f'r all y'r kindnusses durin' th' past year. We are indeed grateful t' y' 'n hope that durin' th' comin' New Year we shall all be one in mind 'n heart 'n will, workin' f'r social justice f'r all mankind so that reel, lastin' peece will be more than an ideelistic dream.

— PETE.

16 PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

Liberty of conscience and education.
Just living annual wage.
Nationalization of important public resources.
Private ownership of all other property.
Control of private property for public good.
Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a Government-owned Central Bank.
Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.
Cost of living maintained on an even keel.
Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.
Labor's right to organize.
Recall of non-productive bonds.
Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.
Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.
Simplification of Government and lower taxes.
Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.
Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property with Government's chief concern for the poor.

SOCIAL JUSTICE National Weekly. Copyrighted 1941 by the Social Justice Publishing Company, publication and editorial office, Royal Oak, Michigan. Subscription price, United States and possessions, $3.00 per year. Unless otherwise directed all subscriptions begin with the current issue. Three weeks are required to effect change of subscriber's address. Give both old and new addresses. Entered as second class matter, March 12, 1937, at the Post Office, Royal Oak, Michigan, under the Act of March 3, 1879. E. Perrin Schwartz, Editor; Cora Quinlan, Secretary-Treasurer.

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Volume 8 December 22, 1941 No. 25

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Comment

Let's Conscript Profits!

MILLIONS of American sons will be conscripted to serve for the duration. Most of them will receive a salary under $40 a month. Many of them will come home wounded. Some of them will never return.

Because it is our patriotic business to help these men, we affirm they should enjoy the most competent leadership in generals, admirals and commanders — a leadership divorced 100 per cent from politics and favoritism.

We also affirm that every penny of profits resulting from stay-at-home industry, trade, commerce and service should be conscripted now and for the duration.

If this is a democracy, let it be one in fact as well as in name. It is not democratic, during wartime, for millions of men to serve in the military, naval and air force at $40 a month—simply because they are physically fit — when millions of others serve in factories, offices and elsewhere at high salaries.

We hate war and we are inclined to hate those responsible for it. Though we oppose war and those responsible for it, we are now engaged in it and, therefore, must make the best of a bad situation.

The millions of men about to serve in the A.E.F. and elsewhere are not the bankers, the industrialists, the politicians, the professional class and others who, negatively or positively, were instrumental in bringing on the war. But it is that latter class which will stay at home, privately hoping to make profits and publicly asserting their patriotism.

The confiscation of all their profits is as fair as is the conscription of men.

SOCIAL JUSTICE long since advertised its belief in the principle of the conscription of wealth as well as men in the event of war.

Let us begin to implement that principle.

No profits for munition makers.

No profits for politicians or manufacturers of Army or Navy goods.

No profits for publishers.

No profits for factory owners.

No profits for stockholders.

No profits for bondholders.

No profits for merchants.

No profits for professional men, actors and entertainers.

No profits for any person who is a stay-at-home.

The President and Congress, acting together, have power to conscript all wealth, particularly in this time of war; have power to conscript all profits; have power to conscript portions of all salaries.

If our President and Congress are really sincere in all they say about democracy, let them act and act now.

We will hold them responsible — personally responsible—if any capitalist, stockholder or owner makes one penny of profit on the tears, the blood and the blasted lives of the combatants.

We will hold them personally responsible if any person — including themselves — makes a salary of more than $100 a week, while the vast majority of our people, who did not want this war, are sacrificing.

* * *

The day for oratory and propaganda has passed. The day for deeds is at hand.

This is capital's war as well as labor's war. This is an all-out war—all-out for everyone from the President down to the lowest shopkeeper who stays at home.

This is America's war, in which no blood money should fatten the pockets or purses of any individual.

We've asked for this thing. Let's take what we asked for without whining.

But, by the God of Peace, we workers and farmers and small business men; we mothers and children; we the ill-fed, ill-clothed and ill-housed—we know the score! We'll not sit silently by if this war means profits for any group of filthy internationalist gold mongers and their lackeys.

We will not whine because we have to participate in this war. But, by the God of Peace, we will not be silent while we and our sons bear its brunt, shed its tears and scabbard its sword in the flesh of our hearts, while motion picture artists live on fat salaries of $100,000 a year; while blood merchandisers profit up to millions a year; while mumbling, jumbling politicians, whose failures got us into this war, receive $10,000 and more a year.

We are all in this war. We are all serving in the trenches or in the factories or in the homes.

We demand conscription of wealth during war. And this means we demand conscription of all profits and salaries over $100 a week!

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We Want Victory — Not Knox!

THE EXTENT of the debacle at Pearl Harbor has not been made manifest to us. All we know — officially — came from the President's broadcast of December 9th — a broadcast which disclosed nothing.

Unofficially, we are told that two battleships were sunk; several cruisers were damaged seriously; two or more other men-of-war were crippled; many airplanes — including bombers and flying fortresses — were destroyed; and thousands of soldiers and sailors killed or wounded.

The painful fact is that the United States Navy was caught napping. The more painful fact is that the United States Navy was operating under the handicap of a politician and newspaper publisher — Frank Knox — when it should have been under the command of an Admiral.

The Japanese attack was described as "dastardly" by all Americans; as "clever" by all Nipponese. Dastardly or clever, as history will decide, it will prolong this war by months, if not years; it will cost this nation unnecessary billions of dollars and thousands of lives.

Knox's leadership is so tragic that, if it were by a person not a high-ranking officer, it would be classified as criminal negligence.

Colonel Frank Knox is primarily a publicist and a propagandist. He operated a successful newspaper in Chicago. He performed valiant service in disseminating the idea of "all aid to Britain."

As a naval authority, it has long since been suspected he has no more conception of modern naval activities than a schoolboy has of the architecture of the dome of heaven.

Through necessity, if not through choice, all Americans stand behind the President; for he is the only President we have.

There is no necessity, however, for the President to retain a publisher and propagandist in an office which should be presided over by an admiral. Therefore, throw out the bungling politicians! We want victory. We don't want Frank Knox!

* * *

After two weeks of war and its incipient excitement, we are down to earth; down to practicalities.

We are down to the naked question: "How will we win this war?"

To win it, we need a united people — a people who don't give a dime for politics or politicians; a people prepared to make sacrifices for victory but no sacrifices for official ineptitude, which was demonstrated by Knox.

Today, there are no New Dealers or Old Dealers in America; no Democrats or Republicans; no capitalists or laborers.

We want victory — a victory unattainable under the leadership of politicians as was demonstrated in France. That sad country was destroyed from within by men like Knox, more than from without by men like Hitler.

* * *

God bless the Admirals, sailors and marines of the navy. God rid us of the politicians who endanger them and victory.

Comment

December 11th, 1941—and the Future

BRITAIN will not admit she caused the war. Yet, Britain declared war against Germany before Germany declared war against Britain. Thus, priority in the declaration of war may have little or nothing to do with the cause of war.

Although Germany and Italy first declared war against us, we remember Senator Vandenberg's warning, issued when the Neutrality Bill was under discussion more than two years ago. At that time the senior Senator from Michigan said: "If we become the arsenal for democracy, we will become a target for totalitarianism."

Indeed, we have become the arsenal for democracy. For two years we have been supplying munitions, airplanes, men-of-war, food, finance and, latterly, convoys to the British.

By such unneutral policies and practices we have made Britain's cause our cause, fully conscious that, by so doing, we were inviting Nazi opposition and enmity.

In 1935 we wrote a Neutrality Bill designed to keep our nation free from foreign entanglements and foreign wars. In 1940 we challenged the soundness of our 1935 legislation by modifying it substantially.

And now, December 11, 1941 has come. The debate has ceased. The war is here.

Britain's arsenal is Germany's target. What was logically expected to happen has happened. Thus, no one should be surprised because given causes persist in producing inevitable effects.

Those of us who staked our judgment on the "arsenal-target" theory have won and lost. We have won the argument and have lost the debate.

But we still have memories. Some tomorrow we shall recall the iniquities of the Treaty of Versailles; the shamefulness of Leon Blum's handling of Chancellor Bruening; the rise of Hitler to power; the financing of the National Socialist Party by international bankers in London and Paris; our recognition of and friendliness toward Josef Stalin's anti-God government; and our Gold Purchase Act of 1934 which, practically speaking, made pre-payment for the conduct of World War II.

Today, all these things are ancient history. But there is no law forbidding a man's memory to function.

And there are more memories pertinent to December 11, 1941 — memories which persist in remaining as green as a Christmas tree against the grey stones of Radio City. We refer to the pre-election speeches and promises made by Wendell Willkie and Franklin D. Roosevelt; to the Niagara of British propaganda paid for with lend-lease money; to the hate waves of racialists and heat waves of impassioned jingoists; to the brass clash of subsidized opinion sounded on every side; to the war between capital and labor.

Are all these of the past? Yes and no. Yes, if one doesn't classify them as corpses belonging to the dead past; no, if one foresees their revival, following the passing of this period of mental black-out. (Circa Dec. 11, 1941—Dec. 11, 1949.)

We are not so droll as to think the abuses of yesterday will vanish simply through the administration of large doses of black-out. One doesn't remove the filth in the gutter by turning off the street-corner lights. One doesn't purify the swill in the swine's trough of politics, industry and finance by clamping his nose with a clothespin. One doesn't cancel out poverty, oppression, tyranny, totalitarianism, war and sin merely by dimming the dome of the Capitol.

Some editors, orators and publicists have gone berserk in saying only one thing matters—victory!

If we remember our American histories, childhood Bible classes and penny catechisms, liberty is more precious than life; and it is better to serve God than man. Therefore, there are a few things other than victory which matter. Liberty matters. Truth matters. God matters. Without these, victory is hollow; it will neither sustain us, nor bless us, nor endure.

* * *

Indeed, no. One must remove the causes to get rid of recurring effects.

To be sure, we are interested in cleaning Hitler from the world. More importantly, we are interested in banishing Hitlerism from the face of the earth. And, most importantly, we are concerned with liquidating the causes which created the concept of Hitlerism in the minds of men. These causes run back from Stalin to Lenin; from Lenin to Marx; from Marx to the Rothschilds; from the Rothschilds to the Bank of England; from the Bank of England to the pack of usurers who transubstantiated a vice into a virtue in the sixteenth century—a vice piously practiced for centuries before.

And we must act patriotically.

What does it mean to act patriotically? It means we must have unity — unity of mind based on truth; unity of purpose based on fact; unity of citizenship based on equality.

Let the super-patriots tell us the truth, not mincing words.

Let the officials uncover the facts, though they be corpses.

It also means we must have unity of sacrifice.

Let the Congressmen, for the duration of the war, cancel every coupon on every bond; confiscate every dividend on every stock certificate; lower every wage of every plutocrat, manufacturer, government official and what-not until there is unity.

Without such unity, Karl Marx will win this war—not Britain, not America, not any combination of Britishers and Americans.

Do the capitalists remember what happened following the last World War? Then they were well entrenched. But the soldier boys came home. They wanted a bonus because industry was paid a bonus for shining mahogany seats. They wanted jobs and there were no jobs except for coupon-cutters. They wanted their homes and farms and there were no homes except for the privileged and the profiteers. They wanted a square deal and they got a banker's deal of idle factories and bread lines.

Eventually, their bonus came—after a struggle. Some homes and farms were saved —after millions were lost. Labor organizations were established — after a terrific conflict.

And what will happen when hostilities cease after World War II? Will some emigre, dressed up with an American name and wearing the latest Hollywood-style sarong, assimilate a $500,000 yearly salary because she brazenly parades her pagan allure? Not if the factory and office girls can help it.

Will the idle factories remain idle; will the discharged soldiers and workers suffer hunger because "there is no one to hire them?"

* * *

Brother and sister, if you are inclined to answer "yes," you don't know America. The coupon-cutters who entertain such fantasies had better use their scissors to practice cutting out paper dolls; for that's what they'll be doing unless "a living, annual wage" is available for all who are willing and able to work.

Will the poor, with whom the clergy should be found, suffer patiently the worst abuse of capitalism — its international finance—because the clergy preach unctuous, twisted sermons about "thou shalt not steal; thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's goods"?

Tell that one to the Marines. Yes, tell it to the soldiers, sailors, workers and farmers if you want to experience some honest-to-goodness ridicule.

That sort of sermonizing—or the lack of real sermonizing—brought chaos into Russia. So, brother bishop, brother priest or brother minister, get ready to retire to the banker's doghouse now. If you don't, you'll find yourselves occupying a nice, cool, hard plank in the one Karl Marx built.

We can't have a lasting, Christian victory without a square deal for all. And we can't have a square deal as long as usury—Antichrist usury—is protected by criminal silence on the part of the clergy, by national legislation on the part of the bankers.

* * *

So let's start preparing for the future today.

Nobody may profit from this war except at a loss to our national hide—your part of it and our part of it.

We want victory. We want it against our opponents. More definitely, we want it against the million causes of injustice which, congealed in one mass, have produced this world-wide war of blood, slaughter, destruction and despair.

Martin F. Owens wrote some verses which he entitled "The Call of War." They read as follows:

"Send me your youth, the best of your youth,
The courageous, clean and strong—
From city, hamlet and countryside
Where life is a careless song.
Have him forget his house of dreams
With ivy 'round the door,
For I have a task for his eager feet,
Wallowing deep in gore.

"Send me your youth, the pick of your youth,
You may keep the other kind.
I'll tear the song from his careless lips—
The dreams from his boyish mind.
I'll drive him out where the cannons roar,
And rend him limb from limb—
And when I'm through you have him back,
Or all that is left of him.

"In a heart that's free from brutality,
I will sow the seed of hate
Till he goes forth with a lust to kill
Like a crazed inebriate.
I'll twist his soul with shameful lies,
As he carries my banners high—
And prate to him of a sacred cause,
While he stumbles out to die.

(Continued on Page 5)

Comment

Col. Knox Asleep Until the Last

IT WAS December 5th — just two days before the incident at Pearl Harbor where the United States fleet suffered a major defeat from which it likely will not recover for more than 2 years.

Two days before the Pearl Harbor incident, according to the International News Service, Maritime Commission officials revealed that the United States was planning to lend American sailors to Great Britain to man ships being built in this nation for the British Empire.

From the outset, Colonel Knox was a good publisher and propagandist who did not know the score in the Orient where the fate of the United States of America will be sealed. He had one eye — and that eye was cast on the Atlantic; one aim — and that aim was directed toward Great Britain.

Not only SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine but many other publications indicated more than a year ago that if we became engaged in the World War it would be in the Orient first. That was evident even to a layman who loved America more than he loved Britain.

So, two days before the lightning struck us, Colonel Knox was planning to lend sailors to Great Britain.

Two days before the Japanese surprised us, Colonel Knox was planning to build 200 vessels for the British Empire — with lend-lease money.

Incidentally, as a publicist Colonel Knox ranks very high. Walter Trohan of the *Chicago Tribune* gives the following report on him. He says:

"The United States navy is the finest in the world. This proud boast was made in a 58 page document setting forth the progress made in the navy department's drive for a two-ocean navy during the fiscal year which ended last June 30.

"The report of the greatest naval expansion program undertaken by the navy since its establishment in 1775 — or by any world power since man began going down to the sea in ships — bore the signature of Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, who said the navy must prepare as rapidly as possible against the possibility of war.

"The document reported 'satisfactory progress' in the acquisition of ships, planes, and bases, as well as the officers and men needed to insure their efficient operation.

" 'I am proud to report that the American people may feel fully confident in their navy,' Knox said. 'In my opinion, the loyalty, morale, and technical ability of the personnel are without superior. On any comparable basis, the American navy is second to none.

" 'The international situation is such that we must arm as rapidly as possible to meet our naval defense requirements — simultaneously in both oceans — against any possible combinations concerting action against us. Our aim always must be to have forces sufficient to enable us to have complete freedom of action in either ocean while retaining forces in the other ocean for effective defense of our vital security.

"Anything less than this strength is hazardous to the security of the nation and must be considered as being unacceptable — as long as it is within our power to produce and man the forces necessary to meet these requirements.' ".

As Secretary of the Navy, Frank Knox is an excellent publisher.

Are Women to be Drafted?

MRS. F. D. ROOSEVELT — who will soon appear clad in khaki — announced, according to the *Boston Post* (Nov. 24) that:

"Armed with spades and pitchforks, a woman's land army will move on to the nation's farms next summer to help with the enlarged food output asked by the Department of Agriculture."

The story continues with the following information:

"The President's wife disclosed that she has already instructed her assistants in the office of civilian defense to outline the physical exercise and training necessary to get such an army into shape by next summer.

"Disclosure by the Tolan committee of the House that migration of farm hands to industrial areas for defense work is causing a serious shortage of help in farm areas led to immediate plans for recruiting women and girls for farm work, Mrs. Roosevelt told a press conference.

"Though she referred to the contemplated organization as a 'women's land army,' the President's wife later said it need not be limited to women. Young men over 16 and other persons with a free summer on their hands will also be used, she indicated. Whether the service will be voluntary or paid has not been determined.

"Mrs. Roosevelt said recruiting of the land army probably would be in her hands as asistant director of civilian defense in charge of volunteer service. State and local defense councils will determine how many workers are needed and where.

"Full study is being made of women's land armies both in Great Britain and Germany in preparation for the American mobilization.

"Use of 'farmerettes' in the last war proved that more satisfactory results are obtained from assigning two or three extra hands to live with a farm family than from concentration of large groups of workers in camps, the President's wife said.

"School teachers, college students and other persons unoccupied in the summer may be called upon soon to take the exercise that will put them in condition to render the maximum physical service when they are called into the haying, weeding, hoeing and threshing jobs, Mrs. Roosevelt indicated.

"Jobs in the land army are among the first opportunities for war service offered to women by the Office of Civilian Defense since its establishment last May. The food raised will contribute to the success of the Department of Agriculture's double-barrelled program for 'food for freedom' to raise nutrition standards in the United States and supplement food supplies of nations receiving lend-lease aid."

Mr. Averill Harriman and Propagandists

MR. AVERILL HARRIMAN, the President's unofficial ambassador and apologist for Joe Stalin and Communist Russia, is outspoken in his statements. That is, he is outspoken in England, not the United States.

It will be recalled he advised the English some time before war was declared by Germany against the United States that the American Navy was sinking submarines and shooting in the Atlantic. That was a major blunder, considering out attempts to sell the people another story.

He also officially advised London: "I don't know why the American press keeps correspondents here. There isn't one correspondent left among them. They have all become British propagandists, and we pay them salaries. But I'm delighted it is so."

That fits right into the statement made by the famous European correspondent, Demaree Bess, in the *Saturday Evening Post*.

Mr. Bess wrote: "My work in Europe was to cover the war there as a reporter for the *Saturday Evening Post*. I stress the word 'reporter' because there are not too many of us left. Some of the foremost American newspaper and magazine writers have been transformed by events, or by their personal convictions, into propagandists."

America was given a heavy dose by these war correspondents. The lecture courses from Podunkville to New York City included at least one of these famous war correspondents who let the American listener in on "the democracy of England" and the "persecution of totalitarian powers."

Well, we go into this war with clean consciences, knowing that Germany declared war against us; that we did not declare war against Germany first.

But Mr. Roosevelt's unofficial ambassador says we were engaged in sinking German submarines before Germany declared war on us. That major blunder of diplomacy will live in history much to the chagrin of those who will endeavor to make out a certain case favoring the interventionists.

When Mr. Harriman blurted out that all American correspondents in London have become British propagandists, his word will be accepted as final until the correspondents themselves call him to task.

Definitely, however, we have had plenty of British propagandists in our midst. The ironical fact is that we have been paying their salaries, their hotel bills and bar checks with lend-lease money.

Dec. 11th, 1941 —and the Future

(Continued from Page 4)

"You've sent me your youth, the best of your youth,
A thousand times or more—
And I've left their bones in a shallow grave
On some beleaguered shore.
I've plundered the world and laid it waste
With youth as my helpless tools.
Each time I call, you send them all,
For you are such hopeless fools."

Besides wanting victory, we, the common people, not the politicians; we, the poor people, not the bankers—we want a voice that will be heard 'round the world to stop war dead in its tracks for 10 generations to come. Never again will an author like Martin F. Owens have cause to write his "Call of War" if we, the plundered people, the oppressed people, the cannon-fodder people and the lied-to people, can sit down at our own table and sign our own peace under a constitution where Christ is King.

We were fools once. We will not be fools again.

NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Published by The Social Justice Publishing Co.

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

Americanism or Internationalism

UNTIL a few days ago America was engaged only indirectly in World War II. Our chief concern, negatively speaking, was to destroy Hitlerism. Our chief concern, positively speaking, was to save the British Empire.

The past two weeks have changed all that; for now our chief concern is to save America, against whom Japan, Germany, Italy and other nations declared war.

As yet we do not believe that the fate of America depends upon the fate of Great Britain. Even though England falls; even though the British Empire is liquidated at least in part, America can stand; America will stand.

Our republican form of government is not dependent upon British imperialism or Soviet Communism, neither of which forms we subscribe to. Even though our Allies — the imperialists and soviets—suffer grief, we must carry on to preserve our way of life, which is not their way of life.

It is noticeable the declaration of war against us, the American people, is tending to clarify an issue. Like every good issue it is not negative, identified with the destruction of something. It is a positive issue identified with the construction of something.

To use a parallel: A healthy man does not bend his efforts to destroy the millions of germs infesting his body. On the contrary, he is concerned with preserving his health by engaging in exercise, eating proper foods and resting reasonably.

On the same principle we Americans, engaged in fighting the germs, ceased functioning as a healthy nation should function. We were infested with germs of poverty, oppression, exploitation, labor-capital conflicts and foreign "isms." We were a disunited people.

Today that is halted; for we are a united people, conscious of our strength and health.

No longer does Britain come first. America comes first. No longer do we seek aid and comfort from the atheist Soviet Republics. We know that all the aid and comfort for our own sustenance is within the boundaries of our own country.

In other words, the declaration of war by our enemies is creating a healthy, united nationalism.

For a time there was danger that Andrew Carnegie's predictions found in his book *Triumphant Democracy* would come to pass. On pages 548 and 549 of that book these predictions were written in the following language:

"Readers will kindly note that this is A Look Ahead . . . and some time, somehow, it will come to pass. I see it with the eye of faith, the faith of the devotee which carries with it a realizing sense of certain fulfillment.

"Time may dispel many pleasing illusions and destroy many noble dreams, but it shall never shake my belief that the wound caused by the wholly unlooked-for and undesired-separation of the mother from her child is not to bleed forever.

"Let men say what they will, therefore, I say that as surely as the sun in the heavens once shone upon Britain and America united, so surely is it one morning to rise, shine upon, and greet again the reunited state, 'The British-American Union'."

Mr. Carnegie went beyond the prediction of a mere political union-nowism. He indicated a financial union-nowism in the following passage:

"When the union is restored it will be upon the basis of uniting also the national debts as they stand, and making all a common obligation of the Union, so that the United Kingdom (Great Britain) would be relieved at once of the greater portion of its national debt, and of at least one-half of all its present heavy taxation."

It is interesting to resurrect the thoughts expressed in 1893 by the Scotch-American wizard of steel. It is more interesting to trace the development of the germ he implanted in the minds of many—a germ that would have matured, fully, perchance, had it not been for the rude awakening we received December 7, 1941.

At least, there is hope today where there was none yesterday for an American-minded America to emerge from the cauldron of war into which our people were flung.

Let us fight off every attacker and "be ourselves"—a free people, a strong people able to stand on our own feet; able to fight our own battles; able to win our own victories; able to keep flaming the torch of liberty in a world rattling to the chains of slavery.

The above thoughts are expressed under the protection of the Bill of Rights and in the name of freedom of the press. They will not meet with universal acceptance, we know. But, at least, they will invite discussion which, after all, is a healthy sign in a sick world where so many nations have dedicated themselves to totalitarianism and a "Bill of Wrongs."

Lost Labor

AT A MEETING of the National Safety Council (Dec. 10) it was estimated 20 battleships, 200 destroyers and 1,000 heavy bombers could be built with the time lost through accidents to American workers during the past nine months.

This does not count the time lost by strikes.

Of late, all of us have been losing time, wasting time, dilly-dallying. There has been too much of how little we can do and too little of how much we can do.

Maybe, there's a reason. Mass productionists are paid according to the obsolete system of how long one works. As yet, we have failed to adopt the stream-lined system of paying a man for what he produces.

The way to free ourselves from the old system and to approach the new system is to begin by instituting an annual wage for all mass production workers and to give each worker a share or investment in the corporation where he is employed.

Japan Learns From Britain

HISTORY will record how the Japanese "sneaked" upon the American fleet stationed at Pearl Harbor, December 7th, 1941.

History also will record that months before the Pearl Harbor incident the British "sneaked" upon the French fleet anchored off Africa. This took place shortly after the French Government capitulated to the invading Nazis.

Japan officially was not at war with us when she perpetrated her onslaught against a part of our fleet. Nor was Britain at war with France when her sea-going battle wagons drew alongside the French fleet to blast many of its units without warning.

The French sailors aboard the blasted ships saw Britain's giant dreadnoughts approaching but paid no heed to them because Britain was the ally of France. Britain sneaked on her ally's ships, torpedoing and rifling them without warning.

The Japs are great copy-cats, so we are told. They did only a fair job in copying the "sneak" tactics of Great Britain. To have perfected the job, the Japs should have signed an alliance with Uncle Sam at least on the fateful morning of December 7, 1941.

Father Coughlin's 'Next War' Broadcast of January 24, 1932

After 10 years the words of Father Coughlin are reproduced. We are at war. We are face to face with the facts which the Radio Priest predicted. Here is what he said:

Of all the loathsome words which have been coined by man there is none which is so much associated with horror as the word which spells war. It conjures before our minds not only the gray spectre of Death, who keeps unholy watch over ten thousand battlefields. It implies more than the destruction of countless homes and the annihilation of proud governments.

Take your stand upon the plains of Waterloo or upon the banks of the River Marne! From every acre of ground and from every rippling wave there strikes your ears the echo of an everlasting curse which rises from the corpses of victims — victims who were offered upon the altar of an injustice.

In panorama the pages of history are unfolded before you. Nations are founded. Empires rise and fall. The armies of one generation beat their ceaseless tramp upon the dust of the soldiers of yesterday. Everlastingly the Prince of Peace is crowned with thorns as He bears His cross of sorrow up the steeps of a Calvary of hatred. Everlastingly He is crucified anew between the thieves of greed and lust for power.

Barabbas and murder have been preferred to Christ and peace! Such is the history of war. It is the voice of the past crying out to the children of tomorrow that man's temple of progress has not been built upon the cornerstone of Christ but has risen upon a pile of skulls and cross-bones which were sacrificed to the arguments spoken by the mouths of cannon and to the lies which dripped from the lips of sharp-edged swords.

* * *

And so I would speak to you of the next war.

Of what foolishness do I dare to prophecy? Was it not taught both in pulpit and in press that the last war in which we participated was one whose purpose was to end all wars and to make the world safe for the common man?

Are we forgetful of a funeral procession which slowly moved from the Capitol Building at Washington to Arlington Cemetery, November 11th, 1921? On that day both the great and simple men of our nation gathered around a casket in which was sealed the corpse of an unknown soldier. Shrouded with the flag he died to save; escorted by living comrades with whom he suffered; "wrapped in the mantle of his people's praises," the lifeless form of this heroic man passed down an avenue of bowed heads and grateful hearts to his last resting place.

On that day the entire nation marched with him though we knew him not. Smiles mingled with tears because we thought that with his burial the god of war had been vanquished.

Nineteen hundred and *twenty* one! Nineteen hundred and *thirty* one! Ten years later the smiles have disappeared from our countenances as we learn that although this man and those who died with him were given a definite promise the World War had ended all wars, nevertheless, the same great nations are actually pursuing the identical policies which generated the last war and are spending one-third more in the preparation for a future conflict than was expended in nineteen hundred and fourteen.

My friends, there is a subtle, certain connection between blood and gold; between war and money. The deeper the rivers of Europe ran crimson, the greater was the pile of gold which forged cannon and steel with which to dye them red. Wars are not only fought for gold. They are waged with gold.

Thus, pause to take inventory of the World War which climaxed the age of faithless reason, of godless diplomacy and of questionable prosperity. Pause to see the relationship between the misery which it produced and the gold which was paid to produce it!

Ten million men actually known to have been sacrificed. Three million more soldiers presumably dead. Thirteen million slain civilians. Twenty million wounded and maimed combatants. Nine million children's voices crying in vain for the return of their fathers. Five million helpless widows thrown upon the heartless breast of a cruel world. Cities ruined and nations divided. Governments destroyed and in their stead secret governments of wealth erected. Communism established and discontent growing apace. Patriotism sacrificed and a hypocritical internationalism set up for the welfare of those who have waxed fat upon the misery of the world.

And above all, the policies which generated this catastrophe still ride in the saddle of oppression! That is the summary in brief of the progress which we, who have inherited the arts and the culture and the science of the past, shall pass down to the children of the future.

Huxley, the Huckster

ACCORDING to International News Service, Julian Huxley, British biologist and birth control advocate, arrived in New York recently to begin a two-month tour of the nation, giving lectures. He admitted his mission had been approved by the British Ministry of Information.

He made his bow to the American people in an interview with the *New York Journal* and *American* with this utterance:

"Personally, I hope Japan won't back down and that you'll have to go to war with her next week. Then you can get this blasted business of arguing with yourselves finished.

"It's amazing! In just one day here I am dumfounded with America's ignorance and complacency. These non-interventionists and the influence they exert dumfound me."

There, readers, is the story of the English attitude toward the people of this country. They are perfectly satisfied to have us finance the war, furnish the soldiers, and do the work but they don't believe we are smart.

It reminds one of the famous quotation made by Lord Northcliffe after the last war when he said of us:

"They dress alike, they talk alike, they think alike. What sheep!"

He also said when he returned to England that, next to the Chinese, we were the most gullible people in the world.

This advocate of birth control, Huxley, now desires to limit our country more by plunging us into war.

If there was ever a case of effrontery, here it is. A British lecturer who has made a great part of his living selling his work to the American people — now comes over here as a paid lecturer to tell us that he is "dumfounded with America's ignorance." The smart society people are going to pay money to hear him deliver speeches ridiculing America. They are going to listen to speeches censored and approved by the British Ministry of Information.

It will be recalled that during the last World War when propagandists were trying to get us into a "war to save democracy" the English boasted they had sent to the United States well-known lecturers.

To show you how little this English propagandist, now in our midst, thinks of American life, we quote another part of this interview:

"You have tremendous reserves of manpower, your enconomy already is geared . . . most of the fighting has been done already. After all you've been out for two years now."

We have tremendous reserves of manpower. Huxley wants us to use that manpower in this war. He wants to employ that reserve. His statement can mean nothing else.

Then, he again slaps America in the face after telling us this is our war by saying "After all, you've been out for two years now."

See through that. It will be the same cry they gave us in the twenties that we stayed out of the war until we saw it was won and that we don't deserve any commendation for entering the fray.

Winston Churchill in his book, "The Aftermath," said:

"President Wilson sought to play a part out of all proportion to any stake which his country had contributed or intended to contribute to European affairs."

He also said in the same book:

"The stake of the United States in the European scene was incomparably small."

That is the line of their reasoning. America will be laughed at and called "next to the Chinese, the most gullible people on earth." They will be called the sons of Uncle Shylock. Already this interloper is here chastising us for not getting in sooner.

It will be recalled that another typical Englishman came over here and lobbied in Congress to get us into war and, when exposed by Senator Burton Wheeler, replied the Senator should "go soak his head." The English propaganda ministry immediately recalled Colonel Josiah Wedgewood for that statement. Do you think the American people are ready to take the insults of Julian Huxley? Congress should act to expose this propaganda.

We're in this war, first declared by Britain. We want to win to save our lives and properties and Constitution. But we want unity — a unity that won't exist if sleezy Britishers don't know enough to be gentlemen in thought as well as in grammar.

Comment

Japanese War Against China

FOR FOUR YEARS Japan has been engaged in a war of aggression against China. Some territory was gained; some losses were sustained by the Japanese.

Back of all this war there is a story hitherto unrevealed to Americans. Recollect that the Japanese navy suffered little or no damage during these four years of war against China. Nor were tremendous losses suffered by the 6-million men enrolled in the Japanese army.

Nevertheless, while American troops were practicing with broomsticks in Louisiana, Japanese soldiers were practicing with rifles in China. While American air men were training without bombs on the West Coast, Japanese aviators were smashing targets near Chungking.

It appears to us that Japan's war against China represented nothing more than a four-year practice period in which their soldiers and aviators were getting ready for Pearl Harbor, Manila, Singapore and Hongkong.

It behooves us to weigh seriously this point of view. It is also practical to consider the difficulty of landing an American Expeditionary Force in the Orient. Therefore, to win this war; yes, even to break even in this war, it is imperative for us to develop better airplane carriers, better dive-bombers, better air torpedoes, better destroyers and better aviators than Japan possesses.

More than that: Since any fighting force loses its effectiveness by 30 per cent in crossing 6,000 miles of ocean, it is also imperative for us to surpass the Japanese three to one in all these services.

Let's get in the groove of "Safety First" for America.

Japan and the U.S.S.R.

VLADIVOSTOK (U.S.S.R.) is 650 miles distant from Tokyo.

Manila (P. I.) is 1,890 miles distant from Tokyo.

Without airplane carriers, bombers can round-trip from Vladivostok to destroy Tokyo and its bamboo houses.

Without airplane carriers, it is almost impractical to attack Tokyo successfully from Manila, the nearest United States point of contact with Japan.

With our Pacific fleet wounded and battered until it is now reported to be below the parity of the Japanese fleet, there is not much hope for successful and constant airplane carrier attacks on Tokyo.

However, the questions arise: Where are the Soviets? Where are the Vladivostok bombers? Why does not Stalin attack Tokyo to help the United States and Great Britain?

The answer to these questions is found partly in article 5 of the tri-partite agreement (Sept. 27, 1940) signed by Germany, Italy and Japan; partly in an unpublished agreement arrived at between the Japanese plenipotentiaries and Josef Stalin in 1940.

Article 5 of the tri-partite agreement reads:

"Germany, Italy and Japan affirm that the aforesaid terms do not in any way affect the political status which exists at present as between each of the three contracting powers in Soviet Russia."

From the wording of this article, it is strongly intimated there is an agreement between Japan and the Soviet.

Consider that although German and Soviet troops have been engaged in battle for many months, the Japanese have not executed one hostile act against the Soviets. That is indicative that the Soviets will not engage in one hostile act against the Japanese.

Those Americans who have been so loud in clamoring for "all-aid-to-Russia" (meaning "all-aid-to-the-Soviet-Republics") are about to suffer a rude awakening. Bloody Josef Stalin is sitting tight, letting America stew in its own discomfiture.

Indeed, we Americans can look for no "all-aid-to-the-United-States" from Moscow in our war against Japan. It is our war — all ours; ours alone, save the little help forthcoming from Britain. The sooner we realize it, the sooner will we begin saving ourselves.

A Victory for John L. Lewis

JOHN L. LEWIS has emerged victor in his battle for a closed shop in the "captive" coal mines owned and operated by the nation's great steel corporations.

His victory will not mean much because he, his miners and all of us will be regimented for the duration, if we want to win the war.

As a matter of speculation, every American—18 to 65—will be in a "closed shop" for the duration. So, "closed-shopism" is hardly an issue at the moment, and the Lewis victory is more technical than practical.

Although SOCIAL JUSTICE, on occasion, has opposed the "closed shop" principle, we stood with John Lewis in his fight with the steel companies because we believed the issue in this case was labor *versus* exploiting capitalism.

The "closed shop," along with other pioneer principles of unionism, was made the football of labor politics. The administration-supported C.I.O. — with its one-sided *Wagner Labor Act* and its "packed" Labor Board — as a general policy has approved the closed shop in cases where C.I.O. membership had an "edge," and demanded minority representation in those cases where the C.I.O. was outvoted in employe elections.

* * *

Coal miners have been notoriously underpaid, considering the arduous nature of their work, and its seasonal fluctuations that keep miners perpetually in arrears at the mine-owned grocery store. Many miners work their whole lives and die in debt to the company-owned store.

Although considered to be a mass production industry, mining, with its relatively small and scattered labor units, is wholly unlike the mass productionism of the automotive assembly line.

President Roosevelt in the past had supported Mr. Lewis' organizational activities among miners. Through the medium of the National Labor Relations Board he was largely responsible for Lewis' dominating labor position.

When the mine leader declined to go along with the administration's war-provoking foreign policies, the heat of New Deal disapproval was turned on the veteran leader.

Even though the closed shop had been granted to unions in other instances — notably, in the building trades — the administration was adamant in refusing the same thing to Lewis' United Mine Workers. This, in face of the fact that the union comprised approximately 95 per cent of the eligible workers.

Only some 5 per cent of the "captive mine" employes were outside the pale. Lewis argued that this small minority endangered the life of the union in the commercial Appalachian mines where a closed shop was already in effect. Any concessions made by the union in the captive mines would be applied to the independents, he asserted.

Suddenly, however, the New Deal Government discovered that the "closed shop" was immoral, unjust, or inimical to the welfare of the working man. By some species of constructive reasoning the mine union was regarded to be a handicap to national defense. The New Deal declared, therefore, that the Government would never consent to the closed shop.

Eventually, however, the Government did consent. In the 24 hours of unity which Japan's attack on Hawaii momentarily brought to the nation, the Government's agreement was announced. A few hours before the news of the bombing of Pearl Harbor reached Washington, the three-man arbitration board appointed by the President had reached a 2 to 1 decision in favor of John Lewis and his United Mine Workers.

* * *

Mr. John R. Steelman, director of the United States Conciliation Service, serving as chairman of the special board, joined with Lewis in the majority opinion while the third member, Benjamin F. Fairless, president of the United States Steel Corporation, dissented.

The decision reversed a previous ruling of the National Mediation Board.

Explaining his deciding vote, Dr. Steelman said that since 95 per cent of the 53,000 "captive mine" workers were voluntary members of the union and that 99.5 per cent of all miners in the nation were members, the *status quo* would not be materially changed by the imposition of the closed shop in the captive mines.

Nor could it be argued that Lewis was attempting "to capitalize on the national emergency," Dr. Steelman stated.

If the mine leader's patriotism has ever been questioned — and it was by his enemies in the New Deal administration and the recent national convention of the C.I.O. — all doubts can be cast aside.

Mr. John L. Lewis was not "obstructing national defense": he was fighting for a better life for his exploited miners.

Obstruction of the defense was the pretext used by the industrialists and administration foes of Lewis to avoid granting a union shop in the coal mines.

This war will end. Lewis and other labor leaders will unite to unhorse the bungling diplomats and politicians whose failure here and abroad brought about the war — a war fought and suffered by the laboring class — for what?

Comment

Puerto Rico—Our 'Good Neighbor'

In 1898, the United States of America swarmed over Puerto Rico; captured it; and began building an empire.

Nestling in the limpid waters of the Caribbean, the one-time Spanish Puerto Rico (95 miles long; 35 miles wide) has been "exposed" to our civilization for more than 40 years.

According to the *World Almanac*:

"The American influence reaches into every phase of Puerto Rican life, and the island is the sixth off-shore consumer of American-produced merchandise, returning in profits to manufacturers and agriculture vastly more money than is absorbed in normal times by Federal grants."

In other words, we have been doing a fairly good job of exploiting Puerto Rico.

In doing it, we have written a record for the South American Republics to read; for the entire world to read, now that we are engaged in disseminating the doctrines of the "four freedoms" and in advertising abroad the "American way of life."

Puerto Rico was discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1493.

Ponce de Leon founded a settlement there in 1510.

The island was wrested from Spain by General Miles, and by the diplomats seated at Paris, December 10, 1898.

While the natives are poor and very procreative, the soil of Puerto Rico is rich in deposits of manganese, copper, gold and glass sand.

* * *

What have we Americans accomplished in Puerto Rico during the past forty years? Little or nothing. It is true we spent $300-million in attempting to establish American standards. But that wasn't enough to buy Dutch cleanser and scrubbing brushes—sadly needed by the natives.

As late as three years ago, your commentator visited the island to find it encased in filth, clothed in the rags of poverty and caught in the maelstrom of disease.

Americans were satisfied, so it was said, to gloat over the mineral deposits, although they cared hardly a damn for the citizens who are mostly Roman Catholic in religion.

Today, Puerto Rico is more Spanish and independent than Cuba, although since 1917, officially, every Puerto Rican is a citizen of the United States.

If ever there were refugees needing sanctuary, it is they. Yet, we Americans are more concerned over European refugees than we are over Puerto Ricans; more concerned over sending bundles to Britain than sending food and clothing to Puerto Rico, where dwell our fellow citizens.

The United States has been so backward and amoral in its attitude towards Puerto Rico that the ordinary native, when asked his nationality, will retort, "I am a Puerto Rican."

Official Washington still salves its softened conscience by remembering the $300-million we dumped into that hopeless, hapless island. As if $300-million were sufficient for our fellow citizens whom we have exploited, according to the polite language of the *World Almanac*.

What about the people of Puerto Rico? Approximately there are 2-million of them—more than live in some of our states whose Senators succeed in getting pap money through the channel of appropriations. As a matter of fact, no more than 250,000 persons can live decently on the soil of Puerto Rico, which enjoys approximately 850,000 tillable acres.

* * *

And what was $300-million among 2-million persons living on 850,000 tillable acres? In Puerto Rico today, all that 51 per cent of the population know about modern plumbing is what they see advertised in the magazines.

Although more than 500 persons are forced to live in a square mile in Puerto Rico, the New Deal Government that's making the world safe for democracy and ballyhooing a "good neighbor" policy to South America, has sent more than 50,000 military men to live with the "*jiboros*"—as they call the native farmers.

When we Americans cannot be kind to our own fellow citizens because they wear a different color; because they live off-shore from the continent; because they were acquired through conquest and diplomatic intrigue—how in the name of God do we plan to be good and moral and neighborly to the South American Republics who, like Puerto Ricans, are of Spanish descent?

Sir Kenneth Lee—G.G.

The "G.G." stands for "Go-Getter." Sir Kenneth is in America representing the industrial and export council of the British Board of Trade. He is interested in getting suggestions from leading retailers on merchandise "to be furnished by the British." Of course, our small business men and manufacturers see through those words, "to be furnished by the British."

Concurrently, Anthony Eden bubbled over in the British House of Parliament in a statement substantially affirming that Britain keeps no account of the lend-lease money and material received from the United States Government and has no intention of paying it back.

But Sir Kenneth is preparing the way for Britishers to capture American markets while he intimates that Britain is about to pay back what she borrowed. Sir Kenneth should read the papers and keep up to date with "Sir Anthony."

We Americans, of course, deserve all that is going to happen to us.

We learned, following World War No. 1, that Britain is a common, ordinary, skinflintish repudiator. Like every other repudiator, Britain always plans to pay tomorrow. But tomorrow never arrives. Consequently, we have been waiting in vain for a settlement of World War No. 1 debts.

Associated with the above thoughts is a paragraph from Paul Mallon's syndicated column (Dec. 2) which says:

"The House Merchant Marine Committee in executive session ran into evidence that the British are crowding our shiphandlers out of a share in lend-lease business. The *Lend-Lease Act* gives the British title at the docks to the war materials we are advancing. They have designated their Cunard Line as handlers in this country excluding American firms from our own docks. As a result the stock of the British Cunard Line has gone up 400 per cent since the war started, according to unpublished committee evidence."

Things are coming to such a pass in this country that many persons are beginning to think that 1776 was a great mistake.

Have we not proven for the last several years that we can't run the United States?

Have we not adopted the theory that we should go all-out for Britain and all-in for America?

Is it not the appropriate time to haul down the Stars and Stripes and replace them with the Union Jack—if, by doing so, we can secure such go-getters as Sir Kenneth, such politicians as Churchill and such patriotism as is found in England?

Let's be factual, meeting facts face to face. The brand of Americans which has risen like scum to the top of the political swill-pail has disgusted us. The only way to get rid of it is to amalgamate with Great Britain, it seems.

Japan, Germany and Italy Agree

Many Readers asked us to print the Tripartite Agreement signed Sept. 27, 1940 between Germany, Italy and Japan. It is briefly expressed in the following paragraphs:

1. Japan recognizes and respects the leadership of Germany and Italy in establishment of a new order in Europe.

2. Germany and Italy recognize and respect the leadership of Japan in the establishment of a new order in greater East Asia.

3. Germany, Italy and Japan agree to cooperate in their efforts on aforesaid lines. They further undertake to assist one another with all political, economic and military means when one of the three contracting powers is attacked by a power at present not involved in the European war or in the Chinese-Japanese conflict.

4. With the view to implementing the present pact, joint technical commissions, members of which are to be appointed by the respective governments of Germany, Italy and Japan, will meet without delay.

5. Germany, Italy and Japan affirm that the aforesaid terms do not in any way affect the political status which exists at present as between each of the three contracting powers in Soviet Russia.

6. The present pact shall come into effect immediately upon signature and shall remain in force 10 years from date of its coming into force. At the proper time before expiration of said term, the high contracting parties shall, at the request of any of them, enter into negotiations for its renewal.

In faith whereof the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective governments, have signed this pact and have affixed thereto their signatures, done in triplicate at Berlin the 27th day of September, 1940 . . .

A Thought for Christmas

We are at war.

Our nerves are unsettled.

Our households are disturbed.

Our future is uncertain.

Worst of all, millions of our boys will be getting ready to meet death, probably in defense of our country, and millions of mothers and close relatives will experience heartaches most of us know nothing about.

For more than two years the peoples of Europe have been shedding their tears, losing their homes, possessions and sons. For more than two years the peoples of Asia have experienced similar suffering.

It seems suffering is the badge of our civilization despite its prosperity, machinery, education and democracy.

Somehow or other it is difficult to think benevolently of the rich and the powerful when we picture the misery of the poor sufferers of the world. It is doubly hard to think of them at Christmas time because Christmas is more a feastday for the poor man than for the King.

The first Christmas Day found two poor persons searching for shelter on the hillsides of Bethlehem. In a while there were three poor persons in the cave, the Newcomer being the Infant Son of God Made Flesh.

If you remember, Joseph (the foster father) was a prince of the House of David and Mary was a princess. What an odd trio, therefore, was gathered in the cave on the first holy night!

Two members of the royal House of David who accepted poverty; one Member of the Holy Trinity Who chose poverty!

Royal personages, rich personages are not found in caves. More than that, it is seldom royalty knows where to find the real personages in the land; for, be it recollected, Herod and the high priests, for example, were forced to run to the libraries to find out where the Son of God was born.

There is more truth than poetry in the statement that God must love the poor because He made so many of them. And there is more wisdom than foolishness in affirming that the poor are more God-like than the rich.

Oh, no, we are not anti-rich. But we do believe the rich have plenty of means whereby to care for themselves. They can employ private teachers for their children. They can engage physicians and surgeons for members of their household. They can buy their way into comfort and security.

But the poor — and most of you are poor — find no room in the inn of this world's plenty. You and your children are compelled to put up with the hardships of life, to eat the crumbs that fall from the tables of profiteers.

* * *

This is a peculiar Christmas. As we know, it is the feastday of the Prince of Peace. It is hard for us to realize the whole world is at war, paying homage to the Prince of Hate.

It is a sad Christmas because so many mothers — sisters of Mary Immaculate — are suffering; because so many grown-up brothers of Christ are suffering.

After all, if there is sadness, the Prince of Peace did not bring it here. It is the product of those who refused to follow the teachings of the Babe Who, when He grew to manhood, said: "Whatsoever you do unto the least of My little ones you do unto Me."

The more powerful in intellect, the more powerful in wealth, the more powerful in physical strength—the usurers and exploiters—somehow or other discounted what the Prince of Peace thought about the poor and the weak and the little ones.

These powerful persons like Herod of old, slaughtered the innocents. They invented a new and financial and economic slavery and dressed it up in the rich, purple garments of a pagan civilization. They were uncrowned kings in republics, democracies and empires and looked on the poor as their subjects.

At length, the kings fought among themselves and the poor of all nations were the breastplates behind which they hid.

How did the kings succeed in rising to power? They shouted down the gospel of the Word-Made-Flesh; they preached a gospel of the lie-made-flesh; they seduced, sometimes, those whose business it was to preach the gospel to the poor.

So successful were these servants of the lie-made-flesh they almost accomplished the destruction of Christian society.

Ah, but in the chaos they created—there is where our hope is found. Today, even they find themselves searching for another star to lead them to security. And the Josephs, Marys and little Christs who are shivering in a cave devoid of intellectual, social and religious warmth find the hope of the world in the very fact that the kings who failed them in turn have failed. Thus, if these kings are wise men, they will go to the poor.

The poor will save the rich. By their sweet lives they will preach to the rich. By their patient suffering they will re-enact the Sermon on the Mount, the Scourging at the Pillar, the Crowning with Thorns, the Crucifixion on Calvary—all of which incidents are associated with the cold crib of Bethlehem.

As these lines are written, a peculiar thought occurred to your commentator. It is a thought about a star.

Nineteen hundred years ago there was one bright, silver star shining over the cave of three Poor Persons. Today there are two stars competing for attention.

The second star is red. Each star is set in the heavens of tomorrow to lead the oppressed millions of mankind to the crib of a saviour.

The first star—the silver one—will lead us to the crib of Christ, the Prince of Peace, the God of Love, the Word-Made-Flesh.

The second star—the red one—will lead us to the tomb of Lenin, the prince of revolution, the atheist of hate, the lie-made-corpse.

Which star shall we follow? The star leading to life, or the star leading to death; the star of the Saviour, or the star of the destroyer?

Sincerely we hope your Christmas will be happy according to the definition of happiness found in the dictionary of the angels.

And earnestly, we trust that your heart—though it be a cave swept by the winds of passion—will prove to be a crib for the Christ-Child, Lover of the "poor-in-spirit."

Then sweet peace will come; then tired nerves will be quieted; then clouds of impending chaos will vanish; then the future will be sure.

Comment

Did Christian Leaders Pull a Pearl Harbor?

IN AN ADDRESS delivered to the St. Vincent de Paul Society, (1936) Monsignor Jackman spoke out more courageously than could be expected of an English priest—particularly when some priests do not admit the substance of the Monsignor's thesis.

Among other things, the Monsignor said:

"Pope Pius XI said two years ago: 'The working classes have been lost to the Church'."

It is true that the working classes are lost to the Church. Not because the Church did not offer the Sacrifice of the Mass for them. Not because the Church did not administer the Sacraments to them. Not because the Church did not read the Sunday Epistle and Gospel to them. Not because the Church did not entertain them with bingo. Not because the Church did not advocate their unionizing in the C.I.O. and elsewhere. Not because the Church did not support their popular candidates for office. Not because the Church did not visit their sick and bury their dead.

But because churchmen either failed or refused to go down to the bottom of the material causes which kept the poor poor.

That bottom is modern usury, which is identified with the private creation and regulation of money and credit, so controlled and operated by a few that the masses dare not breathe against their will.

In America, Father Coughlin went down to that cause—and the official Church did not recognize him. In fact, despite the thousands of converts for whom he was responsible, Father Coughlin was permitted to be castigated as an "anti-Semite"; to be whipped verbally as a public nuisance; to be maligned—even by his own brothers—as a poor representative of the priesthood.

And the maligners were content to yell from their pulpits, "Join the C.I.O.—there is nothing incompatible between the Catholic Church and it, according to its advertised principles!"

Pope Pius XI was right when he said: "The working classes have been lost to the Church." And if they have been lost, it was not the fault of the working classes but the fault of churchmen who failed to go to the working classes, as they should have gone.

* * *

Of this Canon Jackman says:

"This is the most damning indictment that I have ever heard. When you remember that Our Lord gave it as a distinctive badge of the true preacher that his gospel is preached to the poor, and then are told that the poor and the workers have been lost to the Church—not by the Church, but by us Christians—you can only infer that we have been traitors to Christianity in this particular respect.

"Though it is perfectly true that in this country (England) the Catholic Church is looked upon as the Church of the lower classes, and that it is not exactly respectable to belong to it (a compliment we should appreciate), on the other hand we cannot close our eyes to the fact that the working classes are in revolt against certain conditions, and that there is in this revolt a tendency to associate Catholics with the maintenance of those conditions. Much of the suspicion which the workers entertain towards Catholics is due to lying propaganda.

"In Spain it is said that priests have been killed simply because they had identified themselves with the poor, and thereby acquired an influence and authority which embarrassed the professional enemies of the Church. Yet it has to be admitted that there exists among the labouring classes a vague impression that we Catholics, except for a few leaders, have not been sympathetic to the workers' grievances. We have in fact been slow in doing justice to them.

"We have not been eager to defend them and uphold their rights. We have been trying to sit respectably on the fence as go-betweens and peace-makers. We have been preaching high principles of justice and charity without having the courage to urge and enforce their application and their conclusions. We have screened ourselves behind the vague utterances of Christian economics. Lots of us have refused to come to actual programmes, and platforms and brass tacks, for fear of trouble with the rich.

"Many of us are friends of the poor in a certain sense, but wishy washy, stand-offish, respectable, afraid of hard and dirty work; in fine, we are not of them, not able to identify ourselves with them, therefore, incapable of ever being their sincere and fearless defenders. In some countries they have got to hate the Church because they hate the friends of the Church who exploit them; and it is because there is some truth in this that the lying propaganda of professed atheists has actually been successful.

"So we find that in countries where the laboring classes were exploited, the first things they went for in their passion were the churches and the convents, and they burned them; the first persons they made for were the priests and the religious, and they killed them.

"A deeply-felt grievance was exploited by political experts in anti-clericalism, and large areas of Catholic Spain suffered a wild orgy of cruelty and bestiality. It was deplorable, it was a tragedy; yet our lazy, cold attitude gave the workers their grievance and the agitators their opportunity. We may well consider our position.

* * *

"Our position is this. The working classes have a just grievance. Both the anarchists and the Communists offer them a remedy. So do we offer a remedy. There is this difference: whereas the opponents of the Church understand their programme and force it upon their public with a will, we Catholics take no trouble, either to understand our own programme, or to work it out and adopt it, or to force it upon the attention of the public. We are feeble defenders of a programme which, did we but know it, is more revolutionary than that of the anarchists or the communists.

"The working classes are right in so far as having the goods we have failed to deliver them. We have the directions of our leaders, but we have failed to translate them to the people concerned; we have shied at the duty of getting onto the soap boxes and thundering out a programme in words all could understand, and we have allowed the Communists and other anti-religious agents to monopolize much of the appeal of our own social programme that lies buried in our encyclicals. The encyclicals were not written for the instruction only of intellectuals; they were written for the workmen.

"It is now almost half a century since Pope Leo XIII bade us remember that the question of the poor, i.e., of the majority of our fellow men, 'was the pressing question of the hour.' Indeed, with something like official foresight, he bade us see it to be so pressing that 'a remedy must be found, and quickly, for the wretchedness and misery pressing so heavily on the vast majority of the working classes.'

" 'Every minister of holy religion must bring to the struggle the full energy of his mind and all his power and endurance.' (*Rerum Novarum*).

* * *

"We cannot rid ourselves of the thought that had our efforts to remedy the injustice been more persistent, we should not now be witnessing the decay of family life and the spread of irreligious social doctrine, which are the natural outcome of world-wide injustice.

"And this is why I, a priest, do not hesitate to speak as I am doing now, and to members of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, who have in this matter a very special responsibility.

"This is what Pope Leo had to say a generation ago about the causes of poverty.

" 'It has come to pass that working men have been surrendered, all isolated and helpless, to the hard-heartedness of employers and the greed of unchecked competition. The mischief has been increased by rapacious usury, which although more than once condemned by the Church, is nevertheless under a different guise, but with the like injustice, still practised by covetous and grasping men. To this must be added that the hiring of labor and all manner of trade are concentrated in the hands of comparatively few; so that a small number of very rich men have been able to lay upon the teeming masses of the laboring poor a yoke little better than that of slavery itself.'

"Here then, forty years ago, were words that called for action on our part. And what have we done? Can it be denied that many of us have been woefully lacking in action? We have repeated the words, but we have been afraid of action. That is where our opponents have stolen a march upon us. The Popes pointed to hard-hearted employers, greedy competitors, mischievous and rapacious usurers, covetous and grasping men, speculators and monopolists, etc., counselling us to try and suppress them. And what have we done instead? We have acted most politely; we have tried a little to convert those rapacious monopolists, and gently induced them to be a little considerate to the poor.

"Hoping for the best, we told the workers to be patient and wait. We have even kept a sort of jubilee of the printing of the *Rerum Novarum*. All so respectable; and so smug, and so law-abiding in the right old let-us-have-no-scene sort of a spirit—and as our stomachs were full, we could afford to tell the workers to wait for the conversion of their oppressors; but, I ask you, could the workmen with their wives and children wait for that consummation? And that is why they ignore us and turn to those who call for action, those who do something, while we talk.

"As Catholics and as men we do not want class war, but the fact remains that we may have it thrust upon us. Pope Leo pointed to a class, not the class of capitalists, but the class of bad capitalists, the class living on usury and speculation; and if his words mean anything he meant that class to be suppressed.

* * *

"Of course, the Pope was not urging violence, that is understood, for murder cures

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Comment

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nothing; but during the last forty years that class should have been hounded and taxed out of existence. Our inaction has kept that class as strong as ever, and the responsibility is ours. For if we had put into our programme but one tenth of the vigor which the Communists put into theirs, the battle and the victory would have been ours.

"With our 200,000 London Catholics we could have organized processions and marches to Hyde Park, with banners and bands, letting London know what the Popes and the Catholics thought of exploitation, that they wanted justice, that they insisted upon the abolition of profiteering at the expense of the people. That would have been action.

"We were afraid, alas, of vulgarity, of working class manners, and we prigs lost the working classes. With the greatest charter of freedom and justice stuck in our pockets, we still neglect to teach, organize and act in accordance with the *Rerum Novarum*.

"If the Popes are men, how they must lament our imbecility and its tragic consequences in our country and elsewhere in Europe! For we Catholics, whether here or in Spain, cannot say we have not been warned. The present Pope has, over and over again, pointed to the evils flowing from the accumulation of vast wealth in the hands of the few. The masses will not submit to it.

"You may take it from me, that we could, here in England, organize to end by legislation the exploitation of the people by 'hard-hearted employers, greedy competitors, mischievous and rapacious usurers, covetous and grasping men' who were pilloried by Leo XIII. Such a programme is far more revolutionary, more sensational, than even the Russian revolution, which massacred a few of the rapacious crew, and, without any doubt whatever, set up a far more tyrannical crew in its stead. This was not a workers' revolution: it was a transfer of business; it placed Hell under new management, in which the worker is worse off than before.

"The Catholic programme is a revolution, because it means to annihilate, and it would annihilate, the rapacious crew for good. The Popes have seen it, and we have not, and that is why the working classes have been lost to the Church, or, shall we say, the Church has been lost to the working classes.

* * *

"My dear Brothers, you and all men of charity, you carry in your hands the instrument that will regain to the Church the classes she has lost—charity. But it must be charity of the type that acts, and does things, and means things, regardless of personal interests and considerations; a charity that understands and is intelligent, which knows where it goes, what it aims at, and says so. A charity of that type turns the sleepiest old member of the St. Vincent de Paul Society into a crusader. It is the sort of charity that will not merely suggest a fair deal for the workmen, but will see that he gets it; and if half that we hear about democracy in England is true, you are the people to get things done.

"Away then with the old prejudice that charity is one of the soft virtues, the virtue of sweet dowagers and duchesses, the virtue of kind, polite, and considerate words, with a few pennies to lend them substance. Far from it. It is action; it is the power to get under the skin of the unemployed, to feel what he feels, to rebel as he would rebel with the additional intelligence and will that you can command, in order to see that justice is done. We need some of the fiery indignation that prompted Our Lord to seize a whip, and bundle the money changers and usurers out of the temple. He did not *preach* to them; He *threw them out!*"

* * *

Following the publication of the above address, (C. 1936) Canon Jackman was attacked by a group of Catholic financiers and others who wrote protesting against the recklessness of his assertions. They said he was a detriment to charity and truth, and that the problems of economics and currency are infinitely complicated.

To them the Monsignor retorted:

"One must admit that the Popes' encyclicals are hard, not only on usurers, but also on economists, whose business it is to explain usury scientifically; and one may sympathise with those Catholic employers who prevented the reading of the *'Quadragesimo Anno,'* not merely because they refused to do justice to their workers, but because they found it economically so difficult.

"No one realizes better than the writer the complexities and obscurities of economics, because no student was ever more baffled by this science than he, but he knows one difficulty greater even than economics, and that is to feed and rear a family on 42 shillings a week. This is a difficulty which few economists have had to face for themselves; and it is the only economic problem which they leave out of their text books.

"As a matter of fact, there are two sciences of economics: one studies the problem, how a worker would live on more and his employer on less; whereas the other science of economics studies the problem, how a worker could live on less, and his employer on more. It is the students of the latter science who find the encyclicals most embarrassing . . .

"One of the difficult questions confronting economists is that of usury. Usury may be considered both objectively and subjectively. Objectively, usury is defined by Catholic theologists and, as in the case of their definitions of a just war, lay folk can generally find loopholes of escape. Subjectively, usury is wishing for interest on money without working for it. The man who invests money in a business and thereby becomes a partner in the business and a sharer in its risks and in the work of management is not objectively a usurer. But the man who invests money in a business with no intention of taking risks or sharing management is subjectively as much a usurer as Shylock. These are the people the social reformer is up against. They hide behind the definitions; outwardly they look mild enough; inwardly they are as ravening wolves.

"Apart from the inherent difficulties of economics, the pressure of public opinion possesses the rare virtue of expediting their solution: if the poor have to depend on economists for the improvement of their lot, the more the poor clamor, the less economists will feel inclined to go to sleep over their 'dispassionate inquiry,' it being so much easier to be dispassionate on a full than an empty stomach. It is high time we Catholics joined in the clamoring chorus: the Pope's encyclicals stand badly in need of loudspeakers, and this conference is an effort in this direction."

Having read Monsignor Jackman's observations, we are inclined to ask ourselves: "Did Christians leaders pull a Pearl Harbor?"

Kremlin Crude Oil —Very Crude

IN A PREVIOUS comment we drew attention to an unpublished agreement existing between Japan and the Soviet Union.

The *New York Times* (Dec. 10) admits it is not "anticipated that Russian divisions stationed in Eastern Siberia will attempt an invasion of Japan, or that the Russian air forces in that area will join in raids over the Far East Axis partner."

Besides the binding terms of the unpublished agreement, it is possible for the Soviet Union to have other motives prompting her to keep hands off Japan. For example, the Soviet Union granted Japan an oil concession located at Sakhalin which produced approximately 2-million barrels of oil last year and promises to pump close to 2½-million barrels this coming year.

Does the Soviet Union plan to supply Japan with oil—her Achilles' heel—to help weaken the democracies? At this period one may do nothing more than surmise.

To summarize the Japanese oil situation independent of the amount she receives from the Soviet Union, let us employ the 1940 figures. In 1940 the United States exported to Japan approximately 23-million barrels; the Netherlands Indies exported 3-1/3 million barrels.

Japan is capable of producing approximately 5¼-million barrels in Japan proper.

It is estimated the Nipponese have approximately two years' supply of oil and more than one year's supply of aviation gasoline.

If Russia continues sending an indefinite number of barrels of gasoline or crude oil to Japan, the Nipponese have a fairly well-shod Achilles' heel.

Meanwhile, however, extreme efforts will be made both by the United States and Britain to keep Japan from the Dutch East Indies where oil is plentiful. In one sense, many Allied strategists esteem the defense of the Dutch East Indies to be of more importance than the defense of the Philippines.

Leslie Hore-Belisha, former war secretary in Great Britain, believes Japan has enough stocks of the principal commodities, including oil, to engage in major warfare for 15 months. He also said: "If the numbers are on our side, we must admit that the greater part of the striking power of the world is still on the side of the Axis."

Then he said: "Japan must rely on naval power to conquer sources of economic strength, and failing in this, she must bleed to death."

All in all—getting back to the Soviet Union — the Allies find themselves in a rather embarrassing position as far as Moscow is concerned. We dare not cancel our all-aid-to-Russia program lest Moscow come to terms with Berlin—all promises to the contrary notwithstanding. On the other hand, there are many Allied diplomats who begrudge giving Moscow any help when Josef Stalin refuses to return the favor to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Relative to this comment, Paul Mallon remarked in his December 10th column:

"The Reds had plenty of bombers in Vladivostok on lease-lend consignment, the nearest usable Allied planes to Tokyo. Our strategy also called for a Russian and Chinese offensive simultaneously upon Japanese forces depleted to some extent for their venture south."

Christ vs. Karl Marx—Part 3

THIS WEEK'S contribution was written by Father Coughlin. It was not written last week. It was written more than 10 years ago. The exact dates were October 18, 1931, and November 22, 1931.

Speaking of Communism, Father Coughlin said:

"Almost fifteen years ago the great empire of Russia with its 200-million and more population divorced itself from the nations of the world. Its rulers were assassinated, churches were despoiled and confiscated. Lands and homes were snatched from the hands of their possessors. Children became the property of the State. Hundreds of thousands of her citizens were murdered for daring to raise their voices in protest.

"The communism of Karl Marx, so we were informed, became a reality.

"Not for one instant do I propose entering the sanctuary of your home bent upon a mission of placing a halo around the brow of Marx or of speaking in eulogy of Russian Sovietism.

"Nevertheless, the Russian Revolution of 1917 was only the climax of a sordid tragedy of oppression. The Revolution would not have been chronicled in the pages of history had there not been ample cause to promote it.

"What, then, was the story preceding the Russian Revolution?

"The historian who dares write of it must dip his pen into the crimson ink of cruelty and despotism. If he is truthful, he will picture for you prisons which for years had been filled with political unfortunates; he will portray for you a Siberia with its cold, its hunger and its desolate lives.

"If he has courage, he will depict the flood of bigotry which engulfed the disparaged Jews; the iron heel of despotism which crushed courage and hope and life from the soul of the peasants; the greed and the avarice which motivated the policies of the rich and ruling class. He will not forget to mention the confiscation of land. And, finally, he will point out to you the black clouds of discontent which, under a system of unbelievable and unjust taxation, gathered in the minds of the ignorant populace . . .

"With all its unfounded optimism; with its manifold mistakes and philosophic errors the four horsemen of the modern apocalypse of Communism rode into Red Russia.

"In the vanguard of the leaderless oppressed, there sat 'Atheism' on his pale, gray charger. 'What had the Church accomplished for the people of Russia in the days of oppression?' That was his rallying cry.

"Jowl by jowl with 'Atheism' there rode on a scarlet beast the spectre 'Hatred' — hatred for the rich; hatred for the Cossack and his whip; hatred for the jailer and his bullets; hatred for the tax gatherer and his injustice.

"Then followed another rider. His name was 'Deceit.' With lying lips he told those whom he met of a happiness, of a springtime filled with gladness, of a summer replete with pleasure, of an autumn pregnant with wealth.

"And lastly sounded the ironclad hoofs of another beast upon whose saddle sat the giant 'Might.' In his steel heart there was no mercy. In his cruel hand there was only crimson murder."

* * *

Then Father Coughlin cited the only conditions which would prevent a world-wide repetition of the revolutionary horrors in Russia.

"With honest expectancy," he said, "we look forward to that happy day when the abuses which have grown around our system of capitalism will be eliminated.

"The concentration of wealth in the hands of a few no longer will be tolerable.

"A system which produces chronic idleness for millions of our fellow citizens must be corrected.

"An industrial policy which does not provide for a yearly wage and for an opportunity for every willing worker to labor must be abolished.

"And a financial theory which does not guarantee to a depositor in a bank that he can get his money out of it as easily as he put it into it must be classified with nothing less than high-brow racketeering.

"International diplomacy which is built only on the foundation of fostering international investments, caring little about the sacredness of human life and the pursuits of common happiness, must be retired.

"The definition of capital in terms only of gold or of silver must be rewritten until it embraces homes and farm lands and cherished possessions which are more sacred than pound sterling or metal coin.

"A system of taxation which so penalizes an agriculturist or a city laborer to the extent that it is far cheaper to rent than to own must be remodeled.

"A philosophy of industrialism which looks askance upon the organization of the laborer into peaceful unions or Christian societies must be scuttled.

"Despotic domination over the necessities of life; unbridled competition amongst mass-productionists; the fierce battle on the part of the money lords to acquire control of the State; the sophistry often choked down our throats that State ownership of public utilities is necessarily extreme Socialism; the contention that the head of a State or a Government must hold his office to protect the factions of financial greed and industrial passion who elected him, caring little for the common good; in a word, man's inhumanity to man and man's effort to get along without God and His principles must be eliminated from the sphere of the civilized world.

"These are the immoral elements which must be cleansed from the Augean stables of our national life even before we care to turn the corner of prosperity. Temporizers may induce a sort of new prosperity with their hypodermic needles similar to the policy of a physician who feeds the dope fiend cocaine. But today we are bent upon removing the causes which will permanently prohibit the renewal of these sordid effects . . .

"Every ideal which I have suggested in the above paragraphs; every principle intimated comes not, as you might think, from Socialist or Communist text book, nor are they excerpts borrowed from my own thought. Rather they come from the courageous mind of Pius XI who has gone on record as saying in his latest Encyclical, 'Quadragesimo Anno': 'For unless serious attempts be made with all energy and without delay to put them into practice let nobody persuade himself that the peace and tranquility of human society can be effectively defended against the forces of revolution.' "

* * *

Recognizing that Communism began to show strength in Germany, France and other countries outside the Soviet Union, the radio priest said, October 4, 1931:

"In 1931 we are turning our minds to reconstructing the heart of the world from which as yet there has not been eliminated the greed and the hatred and the godlessness which produced the catastrophe of 1914.

"As in retrospect we glance over the 10 years of reconstruction which have just passed, it is easy for us to ascertain that the reconstructionists were bent upon assimilating the wealth of the world into the hands of the few. The great banks of France and of the United States in this new financial war became the victors. Four-fifths of the commercial gold of the world was captured by them. One-thirty-third of one per cent of our population quickly gained control of most of our nation's wealth. And with more money than ever before in our history deposited in our banks, with enough wheat stored in our granaries to feed the entire world for the next 3 years even though another grain were not produced, we are faced with the spectacle of stark starvation!

"Is it any wonder that distrust has grown in our minds for the pseudo-leaders who are looking for things to adjust themselves; who are loud in condemning anyone who dares confront facts; and whose sole policy seems bent upon protecting the god of gold and his gospel of greed? They have not learned from the tottering Tower of Babel that happiness, heaven and prosperity are unattainable by means of brick and mortar and hoarded gold. Must it come crashing down upon their heads before they awaken from their stupidity?"

No wonder Communism and social unrest spread throughout the world following the Peace Treaty of Versailles. It was a bankers' war, a bankers' victory and a bankers' peace treaty.

International gold-mongers throughout the world greedily gloated over gold, careless of the millions of suppressed people.

Indeed, they did not learn from the Tower of Babel.

Indeed, the civilization which they thought secure has come crashing down upon their heads as Father Coughlin predicted it would more than 10 years ago.

Paper Money

THE Bank of England recently put in circulation another $250-million of paper money. Likewise, the printing presses have been busy at Washington; for, as of December 9th, the Treasury estimates the United States has $10,637,647,137 in circulation. This represented all the paper money outside the Treasury or the Federal Reserve Banks and included money in the vaults of commercial banks as well as individuals in business.

The Allies definitely are resorting to the printing presses.

Comment

All-Out Christianity Is Society's Need

"THE HILLOCK of Calvary is really and truly the watershed of the world's history. The human race moves on down to Calvary and from Calvary onwards, dividing at the foot of the Cross, according as men accept or reject the Divinity of Him who died there on the first Good Friday."

So wrote Father Denis Fahey, D.D., in his scholarly and prophetic book, *"The Kingship of Christ."*

The above words need no translation. Centuries ago they were crystallized by Christ Who said: *"You are either with Me or against Me."*

It is becoming plainer, day by day, that we must be all for Christ — not part for Christ and part for the world.

It is impossible for us to serve Christ six days of the week and the world one day of the week.

Seven days' service a week; fifty-two weeks' service a year. Nothing short of that will satisfy Christ.

Calvary is the Great Divide. The waters of the world flow either West or East from that point; flow either with Christ or from Christ.

This viewpoint indicates that all persons belong to one of two organizations. Either we are members of the Mystical Body of Christ, or we are members of the Mystical Body of Satan. There is no middle ground; for the waters persist in seeking their own level.

It seems to us that the doctrine of the Mystical Body of Christ has not been emphasized adequately in our day. In the economy of Church doctrine each age, for some good reason, emphasizes some particular doctrine. At one time the truths concerning the divinity of Christ were stressed; at another time the truths concerning the infallibility of the Pope were emphasized.

In our day when theories of political Union-Nowism, of materialistic internationalism, have gained so much publicity, it is evident that Christian men of all classes recognize the need for closer religious cooperation; for the days of the individual religionist are passing.

With that thought in mind we assert that religious Union-Nowism, or supernatural consolidation, should be impressed upon the minds of all Christians. For them there exists an organization already founded and established. It is known as the Mystical Body of Christ. Outside it, there is no security, no salvation.

* * *

What is the Mystical Body of Christ? St. Augustine says: "The whole Christ is the Head and the Body: the Head is the only-begotten Son of God and His Body is the Church."

Too many of us are content to translate our union with Christ as something purely individual. The fact is, it is impossible to be united to Christ unless we are united to our fellow men who love Christ.

In explaining some of the features of the Mystical Body of Christ eminent teachers pointed out that Christ is the Head and we, the faithful, are the members of that body — a body animated by the Holy Ghost, the Spirit of Life and of Truth.

Some of us are lowly members — mere blood corpuscles; tiny pieces of bone, as it were. Others occupy loftier positions — a heart, a vocal chord. It makes no difference what function one fulfills in the Church; what part one plays in the Mystical Body. Though he performs the meanest function or represents the lowliest part, he is still part of the Mystical Body of Christ.

Only an insane person would use his hand to gouge out his eye. In fact, were he to gouge out his eye, he would hurt the entire body, including its head. "Whatsoever you do to the least of My little ones, you do unto Me," is a quotation applicable to the above point.

Only an insane Christian attempts to do damage to another Christian.

On all sides an increasing criticism of the Church — of the Mystical Body of Christ — is apparent. "The Church has failed in its mission." "The doctrines of Christianity are outmoded." "If it were not for the leaders of the Christian Church there would be no war."

The above are samples of the accusations leveled against the Mystical Body of Christ by her enemies.

As a matter of fact, Christ in His fleshly body was the object of similar attacks. The Mystical Body of Christ must expect the same treatment.

Some Christians, contrary to Christ, persist in supporting the heresy that Christ's kingdom is of this world. They are that type prepared to ascend the Mount of the Transfiguration with its glory, its romance, its splendor and power. However, they refuse to walk the steps of the Mount of Calvary with its ignominy, its tragedy, its suffering and its death.

They forget that, in belonging to the Mystical Body of Christ, they are intended to share in the perpetuation of the Passion of Christ if they hope to share in the miracle of the Resurrection of the Word-Made-Flesh.

St. Augustine remarked: "All that took place on the Cross, in the tomb, at the Resurrection on the third day, in the Ascension, and on the throne at the right of the Father was so carried out that our Catholic life here below should be conformed thereto."

Pius XI wrote in his encyclical on the Sacred Heart (1928): "It should be also remembered that the expiatory Passion of Jesus Christ is renewed and, in a manner, continued in His Mystical Body, the Church."

* * *

Prevalent among Christians today is the complex to escape martyrdom or suffering. As a result they compromise and straddle. They attempt to have their waters flow East and West at the same time from the Great Divide of Calvary. They desire to have their kingdom in this world and in the next world, as if that were possible.

They forget they have their first duty as members of the Mystical Body is to suffer and to expiate with Christ. They treat as poetry the words of the Master which say *"Unless you take up your cross and follow Me you are not worthy of Me."* This complex of escaping martyrdom or suffering must be dealt with summarily even at the cost of losing all our material possessions including our churches, our schools, our homes and our lives.

A second duty incumbent on Christians who are members of the Mystical Body of Christ is our duty to stand by the doctrine of the Kingship of Christ.

In the encyclical *"Ubi Arcano Dei,"* Pius XI states: "Unless the precepts, doctrines, and example of Christ are faithfully followed by all in public and private life, no peace worthy of the name can be attained, and certainly not the peace of Christ, which is pre-eminently to be desired."

Those words are most important at this time when we look forward to the cessation of war and the return of peace.

There can be no peace in civil society no matter how altrustic or scientific are the men who sign the peace unless the doctrines of Christ prevail. Pius XI said: "The Lord Jesus reigns in civil society . . . He is recognized as the source of authority and of law . . . He reigns in it when the Church holds that position of dignity which was allotted to it by its Divine Author . . . mistress and guide of all other societies . . . it is clear that there is no peace save in the Kingdom of Christ, and no more efficacious way of establishing peace than by restoring the reign of Christ."

* * *

What is wrong with society today?

The first criticism of modern society is that its waters are flowing down the wrong side of the Great Divide! It is a society which attempts to get along without Christ. It is an organization of disorder referred to sometimes as the Mystical Body of Satan.

In describing this "wrong-way" water, this disordered society, Pius XI in his encyclical letter, *"Quas Primas,"* remarked: "We refer to the plague of secularism, its errors and impious activities. This evil thing you know, Venerable Brethren, has not come to the surface in one day. Its seeds have been long developing within the vitals of the nations. First, Christ's authority to rule over nations was denied. The Church's right, which follows on that of Christ, to teach the human race, to make laws, to rule over peoples unto their eternal salvation, was denied. Then by degrees the religion of Christ was put on a footing with false religions, and placed ignominiously in the same category with them. It was put under civil authority, and tolerated more or less at the whim of princes and rulers. Some went further, and desired to have a natural religion, mere natural instinct, set up in the place of divine religion. There were not wanting States that thought they could dispense with God, and make their religion consist of impiety and neglect of God."

The second duty of Christians—recognizing Christ as King — demands that we recognize the organization in which as Christians we find ourselves. More on that point later.

These are no days for compromise. These are days, we repeat, to emphasize the teachings of the Mystical Body of Christ even though we must stand alone for doing so.

Comment

U. S. War-Minded But Failed to Prepare

JUST THREE days before the outbreak of war between the United States and Japan, Representative William J. Ditter of Pennsylvania presented to the Congress a damning account of the administration's failure to prepare the nation, although its foreign policy was leading us to war.

In the interest of the nation it should be no less proper to print Congressman Ditter's charges. His presentation was amply supported by what happened at Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7th.

As Mr. Ditter pointed out, Mr. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes once said:

"We do not lose our right to condemn either measures or men because the country is at war."

And Woodrow Wilson declared:

"We do not need less criticism in time of war, but more. It is hoped that criticism will be constructive, but better unfair attack than autocratic repression. Honesty and competence require no shield of secrecy."

In view of the early reverses suffered by the United States armed forces in the Pacific, the question of America's preparedness is being discussed wherever men meet. Even before open hostilities began many Administration followers, cognizant of the fact that the United States was not ready for war, placed the responsibility for our unpreparedness upon Congress.

Mr. Ditter, however, refuted that position and presented facts to prove that while the New Deal administration was antagonizing the Axis powers and creating the situation which culminated in Japan's ruthless attacks, those charged with the duty of perfecting America's defenses were guilty of shortsightedness.

Congressman Ditter built up his case carefully and logically in question-and-answer order.

First, he established that under our form of government the President is responsible for the formulation of a national defense policy. He quoted a Presidential letter to Senator Alben Barkley of Kentucky, dated July 15, 1937, which stated that, "On the President falls the responsibility of recommending objectives. This is in accordance with the *Constitution*."

Then he showed that the President has ample means of keeping himself informed concerned the naval, military, economic and political changes throughout the world, which may affect the welfare of the United States. These means are his diplomatic representatives — ambassadors, ministers and consuls— stationed in every country; naval and military attaches located at the various diplomatic posts; the widespread intelligence service of the armed forces; commercial and agricultural attaches stationed throughout the world; special envoys who can be sent on special missions whenever and wherever the President desires.

Congress, Mr. Ditter pointed out, is given only as much of the information gathered by these sources as the President wishes it to have. When improvements in the national defense are deemed necessary, the President must take the initiative by proposing necessary legislation. Once Congress has appropriated the requested funds and approved the legislation, the Chief Executive is again responsible for the efficient execution of defense measures.

* * *

Whether any nation's defense is adequate depends on the state of preparedness of foreign countries, Mr. Ditter continued. In that respect it is relative.

In 1932, immediately prior to Mr. Roosevelt's accession to the White House, the United States was stronger than any potential enemy.

"As a matter of fact," Mr. Ditter added, "in July of 1932 Mr. Roosevelt unqualifiedly endorsed the Democratic platform, which bitterly criticized the Republican administration for a national defense expenditure fast approaching $1-billion annually."

When did our national defense begin to be inadequate?

When Hitler and the other Axis countries began to arm and choose the road to war, Ditter declared.

Hitler assumed complete control in Germany on March 5, 1933, one day after Mr. Roosevelt's first inauguration; Mussolini embarked on his conquest of Ethiopia on October 3, 1935; and Hitler marched into the Rhineland on March 7, 1936, the Congressman recalled.

On May 16, 1933, in a message to Congress, the President revealed himself as opposed to defense spending, Ditter said, quoting a portion of the Presidential message:

"During the seven years, 1933-40, Mr. Roosevelt spent approximately $22-billion for alleged recovery and relief. During this same period the New Deal spent only $6,533,681,000 for national defense. What is more, from March 4, 1933, to June, 1940, Congress voted more than $18-billion to be expended solely at the President's discretion. Out of these funds President Roosevelt spent for defense purposes only $636,248,097."

Nevertheless, the President had been warned by the then Chief of Staff, General Douglas McArthur, to begin strengthening our defenses. Mr. Ditter presented an excerpt from McArthur's annual report for 1933.

The General had written: "In the obvious state of unrest prevailing throughout the world, evidences of which are plainly visible in our own country . . . the Army strength in personnel and *materiel* and its readiness for employment are below the danger line. I consider it of the utmost importance to the United States that this condition be rectified without delay."

This warning was repeated "again and again," Mr. Ditter contended, presenting subsequent statements of other military experts.

In his annual report for 1936, General Malin Craig likened the armies of other countries to "a finished machine, ready for instant use . . . In contrast, ours is an unfinished and unassembled machine. Some of its parts are not in existence, some exist as rough forgings, others in semi-finished form. Only a few are in condition for immediate use."

One year later the Secretary of War's annual report for 1937 stated that, "The United States Army is relatively weaker, compared with armies of other great countries, than it was a year ago."

The President, of course, was well aware of other governments' increases in armament and armies. In an address at Buenos Aires on December 1, 1936, he asserted, "We know . . . that vast armaments are rising on every side."

Yet we made no adequate effort to close the gap between our strength and that of other nations.

Mr. Ditter pointed out that on April 20, 1937, in a message to Congress requesting appropriation of $1½-billion for relief purposes, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"In proportion to national budgets the United States is spending a far smaller proportion of Government income for armaments than the nations to which I refer. That is, the nations engaged in the armament race."

* * *

Despite this seeming boast of our military weakness, however, the President a few months later gave the first hints of the foreign policy he was to follow — a policy which certainly calls for superior military, naval and air power.

In his famous speech at Chicago on October 5, 1937, he asserted that aggressor nations must be quarantined.

On September 28, 1937, at Bonneville, he had said: "As I look upon Bonneville dam today, I cannot help the thought that instead of spending, as some nations do, half their national income in piling up armaments and more armaments for purposes of war, we in America are wiser in using our wealth on projects like this which will give us more wealth, better living and greater happiness for our children."

Eight months before the outbreak of war between Germany and Britain — a time when distrust and antagonism already marked the relations between the United States and Germany — Mr. Roosevelt told Congress that "no responsible officer advocates building our air forces up to the total either of planes on hand or of productive capacity equal to the forces of certain other nations."

* * *

Congressman Ditter contended that this nation, as well as Europe, would have been in a much more favorable situation had the New Deal avoided its wild domestic spending and its recovery-retarding business "reforms."

Winston Churchill was of that view, too, having declared in 1937:

"There is one way above all others in which the United States can aid the European democracies. Let her regain and maintain her normal prosperity. A prosperous United States exerts, directly and indirectly, an immense beneficient force upon world affairs . . . A United States thrown into financial and economic collapse spreads evil far and wide and weakens France and England just at the time when they have the most need to be strong. The quarrel in which President Roosevelt has become involved with wealth and business may produce results profoundly harmful to ideals which to him and his people are dear."

* * *

If the President feared from the beginning a Nazi plan for world domination, as is argued by his apologists, he was extremely tardy in making provisions to counter it.

(Continued on Page 18)

Comment

Let's Organize the Youth!

IN THE bishops' official pronouncement discussed in these comments recently, particular stress was laid upon a youth movement for the United States.

We are deeply concerned with such a movement. Lenin once said: "Give me a child and in three years I will give you back a Communist." Christ said: *"Suffer little children to come unto Me."* We say: "Go to the youth of America if you wish to save Christianity for America."

The Catholic Church conducts an organization known as the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine.

It is not a new organization; for it took its first form in Milan 405 years ago under the sponsorship of Castellino da Castello.

In our day it was Pius X who streamlined the Confraternity and ordered that its regulations be observed in all dioceses throughout the world.

So successful were the first operations of the new streamlined Confraternity that Pius XI, in 1923, set up an entire office in Vatican City to handle its affairs. This office is known as the Catechetical Office in the Sacred Congregation of the Council. From this office came the order for the Confraternity to be established in every parish.

Therefore, this comment is concerned chiefly with our priest readers throughout America and with the Christian laity who are in close touch with their parish priest.

The aims of the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine are, according to *America*—Jesuit publication—the following:

"1. The religious education of elementary school children not attending Catholic schools, in Vacation Schools and School Year Instruction classes.

"2. The religious education of Catholic youth of high school age, not attending Catholic schools, in suitable discussion clubs and by other successful methods.

"3. Religious discussion clubs for the adult laity.

"4. Religious education of children by parents in the home.

"5. Religious correspondence courses.

"6. Inquiry classes for non-Catholics.

"7. The distribution of Catholic literature, especially papers and magazines.

"The aims of the organization are best accomplished, in fact can only be consistently followed out, through the parish unit of the Confraternity. This is made up of a priest-director, a president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer and chairmen of the different branches of the work.

"This parish organization takes care of those who desire membership in the Confraternity. This membership may be either active or associate. Active membership in the Confraternity consists of:

"1. *Teachers,* trained lay catechists who will assist the priests and Sisters in catechetical work, especially in religious vacation schools and weekday instruction classes.

"2. *Home Visitors,* whose work is to make a systematic survey of the parish, encourage children to attend instruction classes and adults to join discussion clubs, and to promote subscription to Catholic literature.

"3. *Helpers,* who will be asked to provide facilities for classes and clubs, transport teachers and pupils, and assist with preparation of materials for religious vacation schools and instruction classes.

"4. *Discussion Club Leaders,* who are to conduct religious discussion clubs for adults and secular high-school students.

"5. *Parent-Educators,* who will train themselves under parish direction in their important work of promoting religious knowledge in the child from its earliest years through all the school levels.

"6. *Apostles to non-Catholics,* who devote their time and means and energy toward bringing into the Church those who are not of the Faith.

"Those who cannot take active part in Confraternity activities but who are willing to contribute toward its support are called 'Associate Members.' Both active and associate members enjoy the abundant indulgences granted by the Holy See."

* * *

Here, then, is a means which Catholics can employ to fight Communism, Naziism and American paganism.

Bishop Gerald O'Shaughnessy is inclined to think that there are 35-million Catholics in the United States. If all Catholics will concern themselves as much in propagating religion as they do in fighting Roosevelt or sustaining Roosevelt, we can add 5-million more Catholics to our rolls within the next five years.

It is more important to build up this sector of the Mystical Body of Christ than it is to have bingo parties, basketball games and moving picture shows in our parish auditoriums.

Did you ever attend, incognito, a Communist meeting? That question is asked particularly of priests.

The writer of this comment frequently has attended such meetings. On one occasion, he was accompanied by a priest who was astonished at the fanatical zeal manifested by the disciples of Lenin.

Why was the fanatical zeal there? Primarily, because the Communists knew how to criticize the evils of the day and because they had a program—an active program—designed to liquidate these evils.

Where in all the world is there a program such as Christians have? Take our program from the cupboards. Let our light shine before men. Translate the program into modern terms for our people—and there will be just as much zeal in our ranks as in the ranks of the Reds

In the above paragraphs there is something constructive for all Social Justice clubs, acting under the direction of their local pastor.

Rosenberg—Nazi Spokesman

PERHAPS Rosenberg speaks officially for Nazi Germany. Perhaps, like Harold Ickes, the U. S. Secretary of the Interior, he speaks out of turn to the embarrassment of his government.

However, in October, 1935, Mr. Rosenberg gave utterance to the following remarks in reference to the Church:

"I have been asked many questions concerning our attitude towards the Church; and my answer to this complex question will be in full accord with the Fuehrer's mind. There are some hasty people in our country who would like to push the Fuehrer to simply exterminate the Catholic Church and the Evangelical Church as we exterminated the Bolshevist parties.

"Without stopping to develop the fact that the extinction of these parties does not yet mean that Marxism has been expelled from the mentality of our people (we experience this every day), we must consider the international nature of the Catholic Church which demands great prudence in its regard. For every attack against the Church influences our international relations and could aggravate our position which is already so difficult.

"As for myself, it is absolutely clear—and I believe I am in accord with the Fuehrer on this point—that the Catholic Church as actually constituted, must disappear from the lives of our people; and with her must also disappear the Protestant Evangelical Church.

"But I must tell the various groups who pretend to represent the German *Weltanschauung,* and who display a savage radicalism in their publications, that they injure the prestige of the German government and give the Faithful the conviction of being martyrs. We have greatly progressed in inculcating the National-Socialist *Weltanschauung* in our youth. The few survivals of the Catholic Youth movements will sooner or later be absorbed. No one can resist the force of attraction of the Hitlerian Youth.

"Our school program is conducted with such an anti-Christian and anti-Semite spirit that the rising generation will be preserved from the black dupery. We realize also that in the Church—and I do not except the Catholic Church—there are true German priests profoundly attached to the National-Socialist *Weltanschauung.* With their help we shall overthrow the existing barriers (I do not hesitate to recognize their strength). We also have an appreciable financial pressure with which we shall proceed cautiously but systematically, to cut down the obstinate clergymen's means of livelihood."

To all of which *"The World Problem"* (February, 1939—Vatican Polyglot Press) has to say:

"We would like to say only one word to comrade Rosenberg. From March 21st to the 23rd, the Bolshevists attempted to suppress the Catholic Clergy in the U.S.S.R. The most relentless were Zinoviev, Krylenko, Kamenev, Trotsky and Bukharin. All without exception have since been liquidated; while the Catholic Church quietly awaits the moment to recommence evangelizing Russia.

"Where will Rosenberg be twenty years from now? And . . . where will the Catholic Church be?"

Comment

Archbishop Curley's Full Statement

WRITING in the *Baltimore News-Post* (Dec. 2), James C. Mullikin gives us the entire Archbishop Curley statement which reads as follows:

"Stern warning to the American people that Hitler and Stalin may execute an about-face, reconcile their differences, and unite once again to blast the democratic nations, was sounded today by Archbishop Michael J. Curley, primate of the Catholic dioceses of Baltimore and Washington.

"In an interview in which he termed Stalin a 'red-handed murderer,' who, 'in sheer savagery, grinned while 3,000,000 people were dying in the Ukraine for lack of bread,' Archbishop Curley declared:

" 'I would not be surprised to see Stalin and Hitler get together again, in spite of what their nations, Germany and Russia, have done to one another during the past 23 weeks.'

"Said the Archbishop:

" 'Today, brushing aside all unnecessary verbiage, we of the United States are fighting side by side with Stalin, the greatest murderer of men the world has ever known. We are doing this because he is fighting Hitler.

" 'But there were days, and years, when Stalin was not fighting Hitler, but rather fighting battles in behalf of Hitler.

" 'In those days, not so far in the past, millions of Americans, young and old, shouted from the house-tops for "peace and democracy" — the great democracy in that time being, in their minds, the Russia of Stalin.

" 'These Americans flopped—these moronic Hollywood "geniuses," these scions of millionaire families, these jewel-bedecked "thinkers" in Washington, these university professors, these writers—they flopped from one side to another according to the changes as dictated by the Browder boys, who kept their ears attuned to catch the notes coming from Moscow.

[**Background Note:** From time to time charges have been made that some of the leading directors, writers and film stars in Hollywood have espoused Communism and have contributed to the Red cause. Earl Browder, one-time candidate for President of the United States on the Communist ticket, was a leading Communist agitator and now is serving time in Federal prison upon conviction on charges of passport fraud.]

" 'First, they cried for peace; then they cried out for an all-out war. They cried out no longer against defense efforts, but in favor of every kind of effort that would help to save the face of the red-handed Stalin, after he had been attacked by Hitler.

" 'Our American Reds and Pinks and fellow travelers appear now before the public as intensely interested in the welfare of America.

" 'But that is not their first concern at all. Their primary interest has been, and is, in the welfare of Godless Russia. By Russia, I mean the present totalitarian dictatorship which was born in blood and has been soaked in blood ever since.

* * *

" 'There may come a day when our American fellow-travelers, our Reds and Pinks, will do another somersault and will cry out once again for peace—and that will be when, if and as it comes to pass that Stalin and Hitler shake hands once more and call the war of the past 23 weeks "just a little unpleasantness" to be forgotten, a *"little misunderstanding"* to be set aright.

" *'That can never happen!'* someone says.

" 'Well, Mr. Stalin double-crossed England and France when he had their commissioners right in his own home in Moscow.

"Then he entered into an *entente cordiale* with the deified head of Naziism, Mr. Hitler. For a year and ten months the Reds of Russia and the Reds of the United States—and, for that matter, the Reds everywhere—with their dupes, their stooges, their innocents, fought the battles of Hitler at the bidding of their commander-in-chief, Mr. Stalin.

" 'The great lover of his people, the great *"lover of democracy,"* Stalin, wrecked Finland, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania and other nations with the perfect connivance and approval of his once long-lost but now recently found brother, Hitler.

" 'Both of them raped Poland as no nation was ever raped before.

" 'England expressed some regrets; we in the United States were quite vocal in our condemnation. But in the meantime the Poles suffered and died.

" 'Then, when the proper time came in the judgment of Hitler, he turned on Brother Stalin and is now doing his best to wipe Brother Stalin off the white map of Russia. The cry of peace no longer rings in the air from our own peace organizations. Even Mrs. Roosevelt's American Youth Congress is crying out today for war! war! ! war! ! ! '

* * *

"At this point the Archbishop used the literary device of an imaginary conversation between Stalin and Hitler to emphasize his point that the two might join forces once again. Said the Archbishop:

" 'I wonder how it will be if Josef Stalin comes back again to Adolf Hitler and says to Hitler:

" ' *"Adolf, let us forget the recent past. You and I have those horrible plutocracies to fight. Ah yes, Adolf, you and I have been picked by a Providence—which neither of us recognizes—to smash and wipe from the face of the earth those countries built on pelf and power and dollars, which were—ha ha—supporting me and mine for quite some time."*

" ' *"Adolf, let us get together?"*

" 'And then Adolf speaks:

" ' *"Josef, I have plenty to offer you. Let us sit down and talk it over. I think I can console your weary heart by giving you anything you wish in the lands you once overran and together we shall crush Christianity. We shall tear from their very roots all the boasted freedom we have heard about. Let us go."*

" 'Then what attitude will our Pinks and our Reds take? Then where shall we find the Hollywood actors and the Red elements in the field of labor? Again, it will be "peace and democracy," again it will be horrible on the part of any government to oppose Stalin and his Communism.

" 'If you want an explanation of this attitude in its many varied forms, just consult a well-known professor in a nearby university.

[**Background Note:** Eugene Lyons, author of *"Assignment in Utopia"* and *"The Red Decade"*—both books exposes of Communism—writes in the December issue of the *Sign*, a leading Catholic periodical, that Dr. Henry E. Sigerist of Johns Hopkins University is "one of the directors" of the Russian War Relief, Inc. Literature of the Russian War Relief indicates that organization is sending funds it collects to VOKS—the Soviet Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, which Mr. Lyons terms *"not a relief but a propaganda bureau . . . There is every reason to believe it is a thinly disguised branch of the Soviet Secret Service."*]

* * *

" 'One word of warning: We have seen, during the past 20 years, the many different forms which Communism can take, and that even overnight. Today a serious attempt is being made to glorify Stalin before the American people. The agents of our own Government who are in Moscow speak of Stalin in the very highest terms.

" 'A former Ambassador uses his pen to make the most extraordinary flop imaginable.

" 'Stalin, the man who murdered the old Bolsheviki, the slayer of millions of his own people, the man who in sheer savagery grinned while 3,000,000 people were dying in the Ukraine for lack of food which he had taken from their mouths—this man, Stalin, suddenly becomes in the eyes of our former Ambassador to Russia a man of profound wisdom."

" 'Mr. Stalin is pictured as a man with foresight sufficient to make him realize that hundreds of thousands must die lest they form a fifth column against the liberties of Russian democracy when, as a matter of fact, the real reason why these countless thousands died was to save his—Stalin's—own skin.

" 'It is all a mystery. We say we hate Communism, but I wonder just now if Communists are not taking advantage of the situation to build up here in this free republic of the United States a system which has for the past 21 years had but one object, namely, the destruction of the very Government from which help is now going to the head of Communism today.

" 'I have no more confidence in Stalin than I have in Hitler.

" 'The man who double-crossed nations, who is guilty before God and man of the murder of millions, is quite capable of turning on the United States, were that to suit his purposes.

" 'More than one dog has bitten the hand that fed it.' "

* * *

The above statement represents the first made by Archbishop Curley in connection with World War No. 2 and so-called all-aid to Russia.

Archbishop Curley had been told, so we are informed, that communistic activities in the United States were under control. His informer—high in public office—was thoroughly believed.

Suddenly, however, the "Russian Relief Society" opened up their headquarters across the street from the episcopal residence (North Charles Street). The prelate could not look out his window without seeing red and recollecting the false information previously given him.

Comment

Tax Burden Will Remain Heavy After the War

ALL OF US are now resigned to spending countless billions of dollars to carry our country's war through to a successful conclusion.

There will be no pleasure in paying the enormous taxes required to finance even a small fraction of this war cost.

But if anyone has the notion that the end of the war will bring normalcy in taxes, he is deceiving himself. Assuming the United States is victorious, this nation in its role of world guardian will continue to finance, feed, and clothe peoples all over the earth. And you American taxpayers will bear the cost.

It happened after the first World War. It will happen again on a vaster scale.

As the noted economist, Stuart Chase, pointed out in a recent article, the United States has bestowed $40-billion in gifts and credits to foreign nations in the last 25 years.

He terms it the "Works Projects Administration programs for foreigners."

He recalls that "we shipped them ten billions of stuff in 1918 and got nothing in return . . . we shipped them another ten billions of stuff in the 1920's and got beautifully engraved bonds, most of which are now in default.

"We shipped them another ten billions of good American wheat, steel, machinery, and got gold in the 1930's. The gold is probably useless. And now we are shipping seven billions of stuff to Britain, with more to follow."

Then, discussing the possibilities of waging war "until Europe is reduced to a pile of rubble," Mr. Chase declares, "if we do keep at it until that happy day, then we can have a super-colossal Works Projects Administration program unloading the surpluses as free gifts to starving Europeans, thus clearing our shelves. As a practical economic program this is about as sensible as burning the house down to get rid of the wasps."

U. S. War-Minded But Failed to Prepare

(Continued from Page 15)

Possibly some of the more rabid New Dealers would like to blame "Coughlin-ites, America Firsters and other groups formerly opposed to the President's-foreign policy for the state of unpreparedness in which the United States finds itself.

But that argument falls flat. Most if not all of those groups of so-called "obstructionists" were vigorous in their support of a strong national defense. They merely opposed intervention in foreign wars.

Furthermore, it might be well to recall that the "forces of obstruction" were also opposed to the Administration's gold policy, but the President was not deterred by that. He went ahead financing Britain by prepayment through the purchase of gold at inflated prices.

The same forces were opposed to the Administration's coddling of Communists. But the President went ahead.

The same forces protested the Administration's World W.P.A. — loans and gifts to Great Britain, Soviet Russia, China and other "democracies." But the President went ahead.

Any argument, therefore, on the part of the Administration or its supporters, that the "obstructionists" were responsible for the absence of adequate defense action is a *post factum* argument without merit.

* * *

Not until May 16, 1940, after the war had been in progress eight months and France was about to fall, did the President present Congress with a defense program. And that program was nothing compared with what followed. It provided for the expenditure of about $4-billion over a 5-year period. Between that time and the outbreak of war between the United States and the Axis powers, additional expenditures amounting to nearly $100-billion were authorized. Nevertheless the President, having secured authorization for his $4-billion program, urged Congress to adjourn, in the belief that no further defense plans were necessary.

Undoubtedly, Mr. Roosevelt will be given credit for having foreseen the necessity for a two-ocean Navy. But he was late in doing so.

Two days before presenting his May 16, 1940, defense program to Congress he ridiculed the idea, according to the *New York Times*. The May 15 issue of that publication related the following:

"Mr. Roosevelt brushed aside as utterly stupid suggestions that developments in the European struggle and their implications in the Pacific strengthened the arguments for a two-ocean American Navy. If it ever had any merit, that theory became outmoded with the acquisition of California in 1847, he said. Such a conception of the nation's floating defense was just plain dumb, he added."

Two months later he signed a bill providing for the building of a two-ocean Navy.

* * *

In May, 1940, the President set as the goal for air power 50,000 planes, and production facilities to produce 50,000 annually.

One year and a half later we still had only 12,000 planes in the Army and Navy. Failure to reach the goal, Mr. Ditter charged, can be attributed to the fact that no one in the Administration, until the Summer of 1941, realized how much aluminum would be required for such all-out production. The first estimate was 750-million pounds a year. We were then producing approximately 360-million pounds. Step by step, as further studies were made, the estimated needs rose until by June, 1941, it was computed that 1,700,000,000 pounds would be required.

"Why had not steps been taken to insure an adequate supply of aluminum?" Ditter asked rhetorically.

"Administrative agencies were fighting among themselves," he pointed out, "and the President did not appoint an armaments procurement administrator with sufficient authority to get the defense program moving. The Defense Commission and the Office of Production Management failed to take the necessary steps to bring about increased production by new producers. Quarrels between the Interior Department, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Federal Power Commission, and the Aluminum Company of America retarded plant expansion. Each agency concerned wanted its own way and would not co-operate with other agencies."

That has been the story of the national defense program from the very beginning.

Now that we are in the war that story will have to be re-written radically. The incompetent fumblers must be ousted and supplanted by *men who can produce.*

Otherwise, disaster faces America.

We *must* win the war!

Do You Know—

THAT compulsory military training is not new? Military service was imposed on all townspeople except the officers of the Church in Medieval days. So, civilization is marching backwards.

* * *

THAT auto stealing is a $168,000,000-a-year racket? One out of every nine cars produced is destined to become booty of the auto thieves. It is assumed that the O.P.M. has taken this into consideration when cutting automobile output 75 per cent.

* * *

THAT slot machine makers' output will be curtailed by 75 per cent? The Priorities Administration places these drastic limitations because of shortage of materials needed in national defense. Perhaps, in addition they want the dimes and quarters. What do you think?

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Parent, do you know that the article below is directed to you?

You may have a boy who is eager to earn a few extra dollars for spending money each week. You can help that boy get started in business by encouraging him to sell SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine.

It can be sold on street corners, at busy intersections, in front of your Church on Sundays, or in house-to-house calls.

Just think — if your boy has worked up, say 40 customers, he will make $1.40 for a few days' work. As customers increase, so does income.

More important, you are teaching thrift. You are helping young Americans in their own business. Above all, by your help and encouragement you are instilling in the heart of that boy a fervent desire to keep the Christian way of life alive in our America.

Talk it over with your boy TODAY. Use the coupon below and mail it NOW. Full details will be sent to you at once.

Social Justice

Special Distributors Order Blank

....., 19.....

SOCIAL JUSTICE PUBLISHING CO., INC.
ROYAL OAK, MICH.

As a loyal supporter, please send me .....copies of SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine each week until further notice.

It is my understanding that full details will be sent to me upon receipt of this Special Distributor Order Blank.

My Name Is .....

My Address Is .....

City or Town .....

State .....

TWO MORE WEEKS TO WIN 'UPPED' PRIZES!

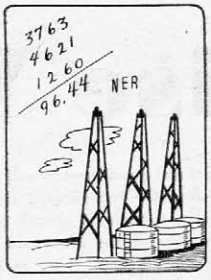
TO QUALIFY FOR AWARD OF $2,000 — YOU MUST ENTER CONTEST NOW!

PICTURES FOR THIS WEEK

Picture No. 5

1. Boston
2. Buskirk
3. Buster Keaton
4. Columbia
5. Columbus
6. Grayson

Picture No. 6



1. Orson Welles
2. Charles Sumner
3. Figarden
4. Oil City
5. Nebraska
6. Sumner Welles

START HERE WHEN ENTERING NOW

Picture No. 1

1. Washington
2. Tunney
3. Sherwood
4. Lindbergh
5. Waite
6. Landis

Picture No. 2

1. Mississippi
2. Ball
3. Missouri
4. Monroe
5. Montana
6. Minnesota

Picture No. 3

1. Brickley
2. Hugo L. Black
3. Tyler
4. Stimson
5. Highland Park
6. Ohio

Picture No. 4

1. Billings
2. Harper's Ferry
3. Buchanan
4. Altoona
5. Gettysburg
6. Arkansas

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

1. The contest will last 12 weeks, beginning December 8th. Two puzzle-pictures accompanied by several suggested titles will appear each week. All 50 puzzle-pictures will appear on the 11th and 12th weeks.

2. The task of the contestant is to select what he or she considers the best or most appropriate title for each puzzle-picture, taken from the suggested titles beneath the picture. There is only one correct, best or most appropriate title, predetermined before the puzzle-picture appears.

3. The correct title to each puzzle-picture can be determined from one or two considerations: (1) the general characteristics of the picture as representing or depicting what the title represents, (2) pronunciation of the names of outstanding objects appearing in the picture.

4. A contestant may remit ten cents in coin with his or her solutions each week for 10 weeks, and then remit the balance of $1.50. Or payment in full, $2.50, may be made when entering the contest.

5. No contestant may submit more than one set of solutions. However, every member of the family may submit a set, thus increasing the probability of having a winner in the home.

6. Judges of the contest are recruited from the editorial and art staffs of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

7. A BONUS OF $500 OVER AND ABOVE THE REGULAR PRIZE WILL BE PAID WINNERS OF THE FIRST, SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH PRIZES WHO ENTER THE CONTEST DURING THE FIRST FIVE WEEKS.

HAVE YOU yet entered the great "AMERICANA" Contest of our magazine? If the answer is "Yes," you are on your way. All you need to do is persevere to the end.

But, if you are NOT yet entered! That's something else again. Are you aware that you have only TWO MORE WEEKS to enter this most entertaining test, and qualify for an INCREASED PRIZE in the event of Victory? Are you, now?

Well, such is the situation as it stands. Under the Contest regulations, the first FOUR Contest Prizes are "upped" $500.00 each for winners who enter during the first five weeks.

CONTEST RULES

1. The "AMERICANA" Picture-Puzzle Contest is open to all readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine, except home office employes or members of their families.

2. The Contest shall consist of 50 puzzle-pictures based upon the names of prominent American statesmen, legislators, soldiers, business men, playwrights, columnists, actors; or the names of states, cities, towns and rivers of the United States. It shall run for 12 consecutive weeks, beginning December 8, 1941. Two puzzle-pictures shall appear each week for 10 weeks, and all 50 puzzle-pictures on the 11th and 12th weeks.

3. A Grand Prize of $1,500.00 will be awarded by SOCIAL JUSTICE to the contestant returning the best or most appropriate solutions to the 50 puzzle-pictures and otherwise complying with the rules. Contestants submitting the next best or most appropriate solutions shall be eligible for the additional prizes in the order of their correctness.

4. In order to qualify as a prize-winner, the contestant is required to send in ten cents in coin (not stamps) with each pair of puzzle-picture solutions, or a total of $2.50. The entire $2.50 may be sent in one remittance. For these remittances the contestant shall have the privilege of having SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine sent for four months without cost to any person designated by the contestant.

5. We cannot take into account solutions without signed names or addresses. Neither can claims to their ownership be recognized. We cannot be responsible for coupons arriving unduly late or lost in the mails. By entering the contest the contestant agrees to accept as final the decisions of the judges as to procedure and final outcome.

6. Should one or more ties arise, a number of prizes will be withheld equal to the number of contestants tied. Such ties will be broken by tied contestants, upon notification, submitting ideas and suggestions for puzzle-pictures similar to but not identical with those of the contest. These will be judged by the editorial and art staffs of SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine on the basis of clarity, accuracy to subject-matter and puzzleization, and prizes awarded accordingly. In event of final ties duplicate prizes will be awarded.

7. Do not decorate coupons. Neatness will NOT count.

8. Any inquiry, the reply to which could not affect outcome of the contest, will be acknowledged.

9. A contestant may submit only one set of solutions.

10. The publisher reserves the right to increase the cash amount of prizes or to offer bonuses for promptness during progress of the contest.

THE FIRST FIVE WEEKS! Those are the all-important words! Of course, you can enter at any time during the progress of the Contest, but, in order to win a Grand Prize of $2,000 instead of $1,500; a Second Prize of $1,500 instead of $1,000; a Third Prize of $1,000 instead of $500; a Fourth Prize of $900 instead of $400—

IN ORDER TO WIN THESE INCREASED PRIZES, YOU MUST ENTER THE CONTEST DURING THE FIRST FIVE WEEKS.

And—

THERE ARE ONLY TWO WEEKS OF THAT FIVE-WEEK PERIOD LEFT.

Enter today by setting down your solutions to the six Contest puzzle-pictures on this page. Send them in with your remittance of 30 cents (you may pay in full, $2.50, if you wish) and you're a participant in the Contest. Your opportunity to win the Grand Prize of $2,000 is equal to that of anybody. But, in order to win $2,000, you must enter—

NOW!

Address All Contest Mail to:

'CONTEST MANAGER'

SOCIAL JUSTICE, ROYAL OAK, MICH.

311 PRIZES — CASH

	For Early Entrants	For Late Entrants
GRAND PRIZE	$2,000.00	$1,500.00
Second Prize	1,500.00	1,000.00
Third Prize	1,000.00	500.00
Fourth Prize	900.00	400.00
Fifth Prize	200.00	200.00
Six prizes of $25.00 each	150.00	150.00
100 prizes of $10.00 each	1,000.00	1,000.00
200 prizes of $5.00 each	1,000.00	1,000.00
311 Cash Prizes	$7,750.00	$5,750.00

ENTERED OR NOT — USE THIS COUPON

If entering this week, return with 30c. If already entered, return with 10c. You may pay in full, $2.50, if you wish. Place number of your selected title in proper square.

DO NOT REPEAT FORMER SOLUTIONS

Ques. No. 1 ☐ Ques. No. 2 ☐ Ques. No. 3 ☐ Ques. No. 4 ☐ Ques. No. 5 ☐ Ques. No. 6 ☐

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

*Town or City*_____ *State*_____

BRING ANOTHER INTO THE CONTEST

If entering this week, return with 30c. If already entered, return with 10c. You may pay in full, $2.50, if you wish. Place number of your selected title in proper square.

DO NOT REPEAT FORMER SOLUTIONS

Ques. No. 1 ☐ Ques. No. 2 ☐ Ques. No. 3 ☐ Ques. No. 4 ☐ Ques. No. 5 ☐ Ques. No. 6 ☐

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

*Town or City*_____ *State*_____

NATIONAL WEEKLY
Social Justice
Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

We Advise You

WHILE WE counsel you against panic, nevertheless, we urge you to be practical and provident.

This war in which we are engaged will not be of short duration.

Our opponents are powerful, well-trained, well-officered and relentless. Without exception, they believe they are fighting for their lives, their possessions and their homelands. They believe we are the unjust aggressors through our commercial and financial operations which hampered the expansion and development of their prolific countries.

Our opponents are supplied with natural resources which will not be exhausted for many years. They are possessed of the advantage of having forced us to carry the war to them.

All these things should be taken into consideration as we turn our backs on December 11, 1941, to face an unknown, unpredictable future.

Therefore, we counsel you to be provident because, in order to win a victory, our Government must and will compel us to make whatever sacrifice the Government deems necessary. These sacrifices will reach from the homes of the humble to the mansions of the mighty. They will entail physical, financial, domestic and social sacrifices against which it will be imprudent to complain in public. All of us should make the best of the present; all of us should face the future with common sense. Unfortunately, many of us will not do so.

* * *

If you are one who is willing to accept our counsel, here it is:

(a) Take care of your physical health. Walk in the open air daily. Dress for comfort more than for style. Eat plain foods regularly. Rest, if possible, at least eight hours every day.

(b) Learn to take your recreation in your homes or apartments with friends. Avoid theaters and unnecessary crowds. Do not let your emotions be aroused by foolish propaganda or by petty irritations. Particularly, control your anger, which injures both your mind and your digestion.

(c) Husband your possessions. Avoid abusing your clothing, furniture or linens. Impress upon the children the double necessity of safeguarding things which, when they wear out, may never be replaced. Cultivate extreme neatness, orderliness and cleanliness in and about the house or apartment; for, it should be remembered where there is disorderliness and untidiness, there is always waste and destruction. Let each member of the household, children included, accept daily responsibilities for the maintenance of the household even though this necessitates the children's absenting themselves from theaters for the duration. Organize a campaign in each home to avoid waste of fuel, electricity, soap, food and other items.

(d) Stock up your supply rooms and cupboards with towels, bed linen, underwear, hosiery and other such necessaries. Teach the children to use their theater money for the purchase of soap and other such staples.

(e) Likely 5-million men will serve in the Army, Navy and air force. Many more millions will be required to work in factories for war needs. This means that farmers will be at a premium. This means that farm foodstuffs will not be produced abundantly, particularly, since we have launched upon a policy of feeding the British who can't feed themselves. Therefore, prepare to plow up your backyard, your vacant lot, your idle acre; for, next Spring, you should arrange to raise vegetables.

Meanwhile, go to the public library and learn how to do this.

(f) Spiritually, train yourselves to say prayers before meals, after meals, at rising and at retiring. If you are Catholics, walk to church, if possible, for daily Mass and evening devotions or a visit to the Blessed Sacrament. If you are Protestants, ask your minister to conduct evening services.

* * *

The above are honest counsels which we pass on to you who have confidence in us.

No one knows what lies before us as we plunge from the brink of December 11, 1941, and peer into the dark, dismal future whose abyss is measured by a war geared to last eight to ten years.

Now is the time to take care of yourself and your dear ones. When hostilities cease, those of us who are able will be they who will bring to an account the war-mongers of the world — war-mongers whose machinations were responsible for the misery of today.

Read Father Coughlin's War Prediction of January 24, 1932